The North Carolinian.

A Daily Democratic, White Man's Newspaper.

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The North Carolinian.

A DAILY DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

Conducted on the principle that this is a white man's government, and must be controlled by white men.

THOS. J. LEE, Business Manager.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is mailed to subscribers at Eight Dollars a Year—Four Dollars for Six Months.

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A CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

Democratic Address of the West Virginia Convention.

The following address of the Democrats of West Virginia, is an appeal direct to the whole people of the United States. As a campaign document it is not surpassed by any modern production.

We invite the special attention of the readers of the North Carolinian thereto, and would request every reader when he is done with his paper to pass it to some neighbor who has not seen the address, and in this way give it a general circulation among the people, especially the working men of the country.

To the People of West Virginia:

We invite your attention to a review of the general political situation, its evils, and their remedy. Since 1861 the harmony of this nation has been sadly disturbed. For four years of the intervening time, the interruption of peaceful relations was due to a state of war. The practical disunion existing since 1865 is referable to a course of Congressional action, wicked in motive, illegal in character, and ruinous in result. While the war for the Union was in progress, its successful issue was anticipated as the guaranty of prompt reunion and permanent peace. Such a consummation was the aim of patriotic efforts in the field, the object of solemn pledges in the halls of Congress, and the confident expectation of the masses of the people. The war has long since ended. The rebellion has long since been crushed. Every obstacle placed by Southern movement in the way of the nation's unity has long since been removed. Nevertheless, disappointment waits upon the people's wish. The pledges of Congress have been repudiated. The triumphs of our armies have been neutralized, and the purposes of the brave men who secured them have been shamefully defeated. A dissolution more disastrous than that now existing between the Southern States and the Federal government could scarcely have been brought about by the success of the rebellion. A condition of affairs so much at variance with the wishes and interest of the people of our entire country demands a reference to the acts and aims of those who produce it.

CONGRESSIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

For more than two years the Southern States have desired to renew their old relations to the government. Congress has constantly prevented that resumption. They are entitled to be restored upon the basis of the federal constitution. Congress has confessedly thrown aside that instrument, and obstructed restoration with terms and conditions of its own prescribing. Affecting to desire the perpetuity of the Republic, it has made a deadly assault upon republican institutions. Professing to aim at the salvation of the Union, it has wrought the destruction of ten of the States. The right of each State to regulate its own internal affairs, enfranchise its own voters, and choose its own rulers and law-makers, is as sacred as our constitution, and as indestructible as our government. Without it republican liberty is worthless, for when the people cease to be free citizens of the States they become the subjects of unlimited and irresponsible federal power. When Congress abolished the local government of the South, it violated a vital principle in our system. When it erected military establishments in their stead, it introduced the most abominable features of despotism. In further pursuance of its purposes, Congress has thrown the political power of the South into negro hands. To assure this result, it has disfranchised the white population by hundreds of thousands. Enfranchising the blacks, it has made voters of the ignorant, vicious and the brutal; legislators of those who regard liberty as license, and law as the instrument of revenge; and rulers of a class whose ideas of government, like their notions of religion, tend directly and inevitably to barbarism.

MILITARY GOVERNMENT AND ITS RESULTS.

Having given the negro the right to vote and the power to rule, Congress confesses his incompetency for either by insisting that the bayonet of the soldier, the disfranchisement of the citizen, and the supervision of the Freedmen's Bureau are necessary to sustain him in his new relations. By such declarations the dominant party would justify the continuance of military despotism erected within the Southern States. Before we sanction this iniquity, let us examine its results. It found civil governments in successful operation: it abolished those governments, and made the will of brigadier generals supreme for all purposes. Southern elections are ordered, supervised and approved or set aside by district commanders. Southern justice is what the bayonet may provide. Southern law is what the sword may decree. Southern peace is the patient submission of a conquered people; a peace threatened by impending negro insurrections, which white seditionists are inciting, and liable at any moment to disappear before the terrible tumult of social anarchy. The military government found business reviving, and enterprise struggling to repair the ravages of the war. They abolished labor, and offered army rations as a premium on negro idleness. The country ceased to produce, and trade and commerce with other sections perished. Capital left a land which promised soon to be given over to confiscation. General poverty followed the encouraged indolence of the laboring classes. Actual and almost universal destitution exists among the people; the unhappy victims of Congressional cruelty must become pensioners upon national charity or perish from starvation. Hordes of thriftless and discontented negroes, passionate almost to brutality, induced to vice by idleness, incited to violence by evil counsellors, fed and pampered at the public cost, with a great army for their protection, roam at will throughout the land upon a mission of evil, carrying dismay to the hearts of helplessness and innocence, and shocking civilization with the worst of nameless crimes. Such is the condition of the South. A military despotism is over her people. The hand of lawless violence threatens them. Desolation reigns on every hand. About them are the graves of their countless dead. The past is strewn with the wreck of their greatness. Present suffering surrounds them. Their future is thick with peril and dark with gathering misfortune. The foes of the nation are at her feet. Broken in spirit, stripped of fortune, wasted, ragged, wretched and ruined, their situation invokes the magnanimity of kindred manhood and appeals to the generous mercy of a noble enemy.

DISTRESS AT THE SOUTH PRODUCES PROSTRATION AT THE NORTH.

The evil influence of bayonet reconstruction is not confined to the South. The entire country feels it. Northern factories are silent because Southern pockets are empty. Western granaries and storehouses are full, but poverty possesses their ancient market, and their former buyers are now begging bread. A commercial crash is imminent and business stands still and trembles at the prospect. The manufacturing interests of the nation are crippled and almost crushed. The spindle is motionless; the shuttle is silent; the forge and the furnace are deserted; the workshop is vacant; the mill is closed. The hands of the artisan are unemployed and empty; his children are starving, homeless and in rags. The impoverishment of the South throws the entire burden of *taxation* upon the North and West. The Southern States can render no assistance while the government grinds them with an iron heel. If their people shared its benefits they would be impelled to productive ability. As they partake only of its severities, they could not support it if they would, and so long as it oppresses them, if they are fit to be freedmen, they could not support it if they could.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PURPOSE.

The declarations of leading Republicans in Congress leave no room to doubt that the action of that body has been taken with reference to the unity of the Radical party, rather than the unity of the American Republic. The National Legislature has become a mere machine for the manufacture of radical majorities. Its material is the worst and lowest class of humanity, barely rescued from the brutality of the savage state by contact with civilization. A system which is based upon negro stupidity, supported by bayonets and designed to secure partisan triumphs through the enslavement of men of our own race, may be instituted here through force and fraud, but if it can endure in this land the American people have learned liberty to no purpose and well deserve to be taught its value under the stern tutelage of tyranny which awaits them in the future of radical supremacy.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

In its management of our financial affairs, the dominant party has enacted the grossest folly and injustice. Repeated contractions of the currency have caused incalculable commercial disasters. A still more dangerous measure of contraction is now proposed in the Senate, by which the legal tenders are to be withdrawn from circulation and replaced by interest bearing bonds. If property and business do not enter an effective protest, the results will be little short of general ruin.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The national debt amounts to $2,500,000,000. It cost the holders $1,250,000,000. The party in power would pay it in gold, dollar for dollar. They would give to the bondholders a currency different from and better than that used by the people. Specie for the money lenders and paper for the masses is the end of their financial policy. A discrimination so palpable and unfair is an insult to the popular sense of justice. By the terms of the act of issue, greenbacks are made legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt. Even the soldiers of the Republic accepted paper as the price of their toils and hardships. Is the patriotism of cash more valuable than the public devotion, which fights and bleeds, and dies? Labor receives its wages in paper; the products of the farm, the goods of the merchant, professional fees, all prices and values among the people, are paid in paper. If that kind of money is good for the masses, good to buy all things, from the sweat of labor to the blood of valor, why should it not suffice for the redemption of the Federal securities?

EXEMPTION OF THE BONDS.

Under Radical management, the bonds are exempt from taxation. Receiving from the government the same protection with their property, they pay not a dollar to its support. Such exclusive privilege establishes an aristocracy of money in the midst of a Republic of labor. Toil is taxed; bonds are exempt. Toil produces; bonds consume. Toil builds our public improvements; bondholders enjoy their benefits at no cost. Toil supports our courts, pays our legislators, and defrays the general expenses of the government; bondholders partake of the blessings of all and contribute to the sustenance of none. A policy which makes labor so completely tributary to capital is anti-republican in its effect upon the masses. We greatly mistake the temper of the people if they do not demand that this wrong be promptly righted by such repeals and enactments as will compel all property alike to share the burdens of taxation.

THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

Radicalism derives the bulk of the Federal revenue from home productions and the necessaries of life. Over sixteen thousand articles, including almost everything that supports life or lightens labor, are now the subjects of taxation. Hence the great disparity between wages and the cost of living. Frauds upon the revenue are another characteristic of the present system. The laws are evaded, the officers are bribed; the country is robbed. Over one hundred millions of dollars were lost last year through downright villainy, and the deficiencies of wealthy knaves must be made good by toiling honesty.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

A large portion of the taxes now raised is applied to worse than useless purposes. The Freedmen's Bureau costs twelve millions annually, a sum equal to the entire yearly expense of the government under some of the earlier administrations. That institution feeds, clothes and supports a host of malignant Southern haters, negro fanatics and greedy adventurers, backed by the federal army. It has done more to breed bitterness and discontent among the Southern people than the war itself. The military establishments at the South are another kind of useless and extravagant expenditure. It is costing from sixty to one hundred millions annually.—High Radical authority estimates that it will take ten years to reconstruct the South by the present process. The lowest possible amount for which this partisan enterprise can be completed will be eight hundred millions of dollars. Are the people of this nation to be impoverished, in order that the days of niggerism and fanaticism may be long in the land? Are the masses of the country to be mercilessly taxed, robbed and ruined, in order that corruption may prosper, love of power be satisfied, and the supremacy of Radicalism be assured? We look for such a response to these questions as will wipe out the abominations of the bayonet, restore civil and constitutional governments to the South, exclude the African element from the sphere of politics, and re-establish the American Union upon the ancient foundations of equal justice and popular affection.

A REMEDY POSSIBLE.

Let us recur to the remedy for the manifold wrongs to which we have referred. The reconstruction question, whatever difficulties it may present to bitter partisans, is capable of a safe and easy adjustment through the exercise of an honest and liberal patriotism. The simple application of the principles of the Federal Constitution will remove every obstacle and effect a peaceful, permanent, and satisfactory settlement. If that instrument possesses the perfection with which every lover of his country invests it, it will not be found wanting at the critical juncture. The Constitution which has blessed the people with liberty and crowned this land with greatness will not now prove inadequate to the designs of its authority and leave the vital interests of the Union at the mercy of rude chances and political passions. Let its provisions be applied, and representatives of the South, elected by the only qualified voters of that section, will take their seats in Congress, subject only to the condition imposed upon members from other parts of the land; the natural relations between the Southern States and the General Government will be resumed, and the Union of the States, triumphantly restored, will return in form, in fact, and freedom to the original glory of her first and best estate. The restoration of the South will open the way to great financial relief. When her people are relieved of the domination of the bayonets and the blacks, they will be encouraged to productive pursuits; general prosperity will revive their palsied energies, and their assistance will be happily felt in removing the great burden of debt which now impedes the national progress. The costly national nuisance, the Freedmen's Bureau, will be abolished, and common sense having mastered the situation will decree that negroes, like white men, must either work or starve. The expensive Southern military establishment will be acknowledged unnecessary, and with their disappearance tax-payers will thank God and take courage. A fair taxation of the Federal securities will yield many millions of revenue. The national banks suggest another opportunity of retrenchment. They own between three and four hundred millions in Federal bonds, upon which they draw interest. These bonds are deposited with the Government, and for every $100,000 so deposited, they receive $90,000 in national bank notes. These notes constitute their circulation, and with them they carry on the business, and earn the profits of banking proper. The interest accruing on their deposited bonds is so much premium paid them, in addition to the regular earnings of their business. They receive the benefit of just ninety per cent. more capital than they have invested, and this gratuitous premium comes from the pockets of the people. Justice requires that this sum, amounting to between twenty and thirty millions annually, be saved to the public. The simple process of recalling the national bank notes and substituting for the bonds legal tenders as banking currency will effect the needed result, and another sinkhole for the earnings of laborers will be effectually stopped. In the matter of revenue, fewer articles could be taxed, and through a more perfect and more honest mode of assessment and collection, much larger returns could be realized. Congressional extravagance and corruption should be reformed. Investigating committees should be abolished. Land grants and railroad swindles should be abandoned. The Indian wars, like the last, should be avoided. Territorial purchases should be suspended. Countless other modes of waste and fraud could be corrected, and a portion of the savings set aside for the final redemption of the debt. A sinking fund for this purpose, made up of bond taxation, the premium paid the national banks and the money wasted in Africanizing the South, would redeem every dollar of the debt in less than twenty years. The way to this desired end could be opened by the substitution of legal tenders for the bonds as rapidly as may be consistent with safety. Millions now paid in interest would thus be economized, and, with the aid of a restored and producing South, the end of our financial troubles would speedily approach.

CONCLUSION.

Having thus attempted to set forth your wrongs, and the possibility of a remedy, we now appeal to you to work out the needed reformation. Whatever evils may result from bad government, the people are the sufferers. Whatever reforms are effected must be brought about by and through the people themselves. The people have it in their power to remove the giant iniquities whose shadows darken the land. They have but to speak, and the enemies of their peace would be powerless, the dignity of the constitution and the laws will be vindicated, and their now imperilled country rescued from impending danger, purified and strengthened by its trials, will resume its majestic march in the paths of greatness, happiness and freedom. A movement has been inaugurated in this city for the organization of the friends of law and order and honest government, as against the forces of Radicalism in West Virginia. The movement will extend to every county; it will find co-operation in every township and school district in the State. We invite and urge you to join hands in the great work of political redemption.

Other States have taken the lead and are already enjoying the first fruits of victory. From Connecticut to California, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people have interchanged the tidings of deliverance, and both oceans have heard their wild shout of gladness and triumph. The Central States of Ohio and Pennsylvania have responded with glorious deeds that yet thrill the nation. The Empire State has arisen with a mighty proclamation for the right, and the manifestation of her power, like the restless march of a conquering host, points out the path of destiny and bids the nation follow. Already we hear the footsteps of approaching political revolution. It is advancing with an energy that gives assurance of its triumphant progress even unto the end.—Let the people of Virginia fall in with the hosts that move to the rescue of our government and its institutions. While others are fighting and triumphing, let them, too, participate in the struggle and contribute to the result. We invoke your aid in your own behalf, in behalf of good government, and the attendant blessings of justice, liberty and progress. Unite for the restoration of your lost prosperity. Labor for the overthrow of organized fanaticism, corruption and folly. Act, act, act for the sake of peace, Union, freedom and humanity.

TO THE WHITE MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We make the following extracts from an address being circulated among the white men of the West. It is a fine campaign document. Our regular subscribers should use it as such.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

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The convention recently convened at Raleigh, by military authority, without the sanction of *law*, under the auspices of strangers and non-residents, negroes and the bayonet, have framed a constitution and adopted sundry ordinances, which are to become the organic law of North Carolina, if ratified by you at the polls. Let us examine into its provisions, and see if they are such as you should ratify.

It has overturned almost entirely the constitution of our fathers. Scarcely a vestige of that instrument remains. It has abolished at one blow nearly every essential element in a good and stable government, and swept away every distinction, every check founded on race and color, education or intelligence, property or personal merit.

It has abolished taxation as a basis of representation in the Senate.

It has changed radically our entire judicial system, abolished our county Courts, created four new judges, and provided that all of them shall be elected by the people for short terms.

It has created a large number of new offices and gives the filling of them all to popular vote.

It gives the negro the right to vote and hold offices in the government.

It gives the negro the right to sit on juries.

It gives them equal rights with the whites in all places of public resort, on all public conveyances, in all hotels, &c.

It places him in the ranks, side by side with the white man in the militia.

It authorizes the intermarriage of whites and blacks.

It provides that all schools, maintained in whole or in part at State expense, shall be open to blacks and whites alike.

It compels the poor white children of the State to attend the same school with negroes, and thus inaugurate social negro equality.

By abolishing the tax upon polls, it places the entire property of the people in the hands of those who pay no taxes.

In fine, so far as human laws can effect it, they have made the negro not only the equal of the white man in all respects, but upon the adoption, he will be decidedly his superior; for a large class of our most intelligent and virtuous citizens will, by it, be forever disabled from holding office, while every thing is opento him.

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The proposed intermarriage of the races is so shocking that I need not dwell upon it further than to say, that it will surely follow the adoption of this negroized constitution.

Do you desire to arm the negro and give him a place and in command of the militia? And yet this constitution provides that any man may be an officer, and all men *shall* be mustered in the ranks, under penalties. See the effect of it. In quite a number of our counties the negroes have the majority and will *elect all the officers*; in most of the others, all white men who are able will pay the penalty and refuse to muster, leaving the poor white men who cannot pay, also in a minority, to be ruled by the brutal and insulting insolence of the negro! Behold you white men of North Carolina the trap that is set for you! When the war was raging fiercest the United States did not dare to place negroes side by side in the same regiments with the whites. *Northern* pride would not stand it; are you so mean spirited as to *desire* it as a matter of choice?

But one of the most dangerous of these privileges conferred on the negro is that of sitting in the jury box and deciding upon the rights of white citizens. Not only all the intricate rights of property, but the liberties, franchises and *lives* of our people are to be thus placed in the hands of the ignorant and easily corrupted negro!—Surely, if among all our sacred rights of citizenship, there is one which demands all the integrity and intelligence of the land to guard it, it is the jury box! If it is thrown wide open to ignorance and vice, what will become of justice and good government? Then add negro Judges, negro witnesses and negro lawyers, and the white man's ruin is complete.

Under its provisions also *poor white orphan children may be bound to black masters!* A fair evidence of their intent in this respect is that the framers of this constitution refused directly to provide that this should *not* be done! Think, my friends, when you are about to vote, that you are setting up a constitution under which your neighbor's orphan children or your own may some day *be slashed by a negro master, and reared as a menial in a negro family!* Shame, enternal shame, upon the white men of North Carolina if they ever permit it!

But the masterpiece of these men who are laboring for negro equality is to be found in their provision for our public schools, both of high and low grade. A heavy tax is to be laid for school purposes, of which the negro pays next to nothing, *and negroes and whites are to be educated together.* Nay, more; all who cannot afford to educate their children elsewhere, are to be forced by law to send them to these schools with the negroes, and propositions to have separate schools for each color were indignantly voted down, *though the whites pay for both.* Here is the key to their infernal scheme. Nothing but the most depraved nature and the lust of office could induce grown men to accept the negro as their equal. But children can be educated to anything. With the hellish cunning of the Jesuit, they desire to poison the minds of our little ones. See how it works. They force them to go to school together, thus bringing them into the closest intimacy. The rich soil of their tender minds rapidly imbibes the impressions which surround them. They are taught that they are no better than their black companions. They sit upon the same benches, eat together, play together and study together. They soon take in all the base and lower instincts of the African; and after thus growing up and being educated together, a negro boy proposes marriage to your daughter, his white school mate. Do you flatter yourself that it will be rejected with scorn and loathing? Far from it.

If you, my white brother, did your duty to your God and your child, by keeping it away from this corrupting influence, it would not be so. But your child would reason on it in this way: "My father believes in negro equality; he voted to overthrow our old constitution and put up a new one, which says, this negro boy is as good as I am. He sits in the jury box with negroes, eats at the same table with them, drills under one in the militia, votes with and for them at the ballot-box, and sends me to school with them; all as a matter of choice. My father knows what is right and best, and would not do this if this negro were not my equal, and I will marry him." And so it comes about. You surrender your little daughter, the pride of your eyes and the light of your house *into the embraces of a barbarous negro!*

And you, North Carolinians, whose veins are rich with the glorious blood which aforetime crossed the seas, drove back the red savage, cut down the wilderness and made it bloom like the garden of the Lord, and through much suffering and hardship and shedding of blood, founded a great free, *white* Republic, whose glory and civilization are the wonder of the ages; you are content to defile this noble blood, and see your homes in your old age turned into dens of *mulattoes*, filled with the callow-brood of the Congoite, whose great-grandfather devoured human flesh! Merciful God! Now every man who is able to do so will save his children from this degradation by sending them to a private school. But the poor man—and we are nearly all poor now—will be forced by poverty and *this law* to submit to it. Do not think this an overdrawn picture. *These things must be so* if you ratify this constitution. You cannot expect to make the negro your equal in all other things and refuse it to him in this one. Children will marry with those whom you make their associates.

Poor white men of North Carolina, working men, we appeal to you to save your children! They are your jewels, your only riches. They are likewise the genuine riches of the State. Save *them* if you would save yourself and your country, or you may exclaim as did David, "Oh Absalom, my son, my son! Would God I had died for thee." Only, as that was the sorrow of an innocent father over a guilty child, who shall depict the anguish of a *guilty* parent over a ruined but innocent child! "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

Mothers of North Carolina, we appeal to you, to help us save the rights and dignity of your little boys, the purity of your daughters, and the good name of your firesides! You will be the principal sufferers by this great degradation. Reason with your husband and your sons, and aid us to put this accursed thing from you. As a general thing it does not become you to interfere actively in politics, but where you and your children are sought to be *polluted* by negro association, your full weight should be extended to prevent it. If bad white men appeal to the brutal negro, surely good men may appeal to the noble women of the land. Let them dare to say that negro men are better qualified to govern the country than white women.

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Negro suffrage abolishes, also, our ancient rule that representation in the Senate of our Legislature shall be based upon taxation; so that if adopted, both houses will be based upon numbers alone. Property will then have no protection whatever. The land-holders and tax-payers of all kinds, would do well to remember this. *All taxes by this constitution will be imposed by the negro and paid by the white man!*

This constitution was made by a convention called by military authority in violation of law and in the election for members to which 50,000 white men were not permitted to vote. The same men are excluded from voting on its ratification; and yet, after enfranchising 70,000 negroes, the whites had a majority of 32,000. The white men then have it in their power to vote down this constitution, and save themselves from ruin, *if they will it.* Why should you not do it. Oh, my countrymen, stand up for your rights, *and vote it down!* Do not permit its advocates to scare you by threats. *They can do nothing worse to you than the adoption of this canstitution!* Malice itself could devise no more complete scheme for your ruin and degradation. Thousands of your best citizens, who are able to do so, will fly from a land of negro equality as from a pestilence; no immigration will flow into our borders; no capital will invest in a government where negro non-taxpayers can lay taxes on it at their pleasure; no railroads will be built, for nobody will buy our bonds; justice will become corrupt where the judge gets down in the dirt and begs for his office; and life, and property, and all the sacred interests of society will become insecure.

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Such is negro suffrage and its legitimate consequences.

White men of North Carolina, choose ye this day whom ye will serve.

ANTI-CONSTITUTION.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION OF THE CONSERVATIVE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

A State Committee, to consist of a chairman and thirty members—six of whom shall reside in Raleigh and three in each judicial district—to be appointed by the State Convention.

The committee shall have power to maintain its organization by filling vacancies, &c., and shall take charge of all matters relating to organization, registrations, &c., and a proper canvass of the State.

DISTRICT ORGANIZATION.

The members of the State Committee in each judicial district shall constitute a district Committee for their respective districts and shall appoint a Chairman, and shall take charge of all matters relating to county organization, &c., in their respective districts; and shall report all matters relating thereto, to the Chairman of the State Committee.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION.

It is recommended that each County, by popular meetings or through the medium of existing organization, appoints a County Committee, to consist of at least two persons from each Captain's District within its limits.

The County Committee shall take charge of all matters of registration, local organization, &c., within the County, and is requested to make monthly reports to the Chairman of the District Committee, and when necessary, to inform him of such local matters as may require the attention of the District Committee.

It is further recommended that each County Committee cause to be enrolled the names of all the registered voters of their county, who are willing to act and vote with this organization—no man to be thus enrolled without his express consent; and, also, that they cause to be enrolled on a separate list the names of all those who are entitled to register, but who have not done so, and that they use every exertion to secure their registration and active co-operation.

PLATFORM.

The Conservative people of North Carolina, having by their delegates assembled in Convention at Raleigh, on the 5th of February, 1868, to consider the present anomalous condition of the State, and of the country, and to consult together upon the grievances which now afflict and threaten them, and the course of action proper to be adopted in the trying circumstances which surround them, do resolve and declare

1. Our unalterable devotion to the principles of Constitutional liberty, and our fealty to the government of the United States, as set forth in the Federal Constitution. That we sincerely and in good faith accept the legitimate and legal results of the late war, and do hereby reiterate our oft repeated declaration, that we most heartily desire peace and concord with our sister States, and with the entire people of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That regarding the Constitution of the United States as the source of all power in the administration of the government, and that the powers of the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments are equal and co-ordinate, as defined by that instrument, we do respectfully and solemnly protest against the enforcement upon our people, of the Reconstruction Acts and policy of Congress, as unconstitutional, unwise and destructive to society, and violative of that great principle of American politics, that each State shall have the exclusive control of its own internal affairs.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Convention that the great and all absorbing issue, now soon to be presented to the people of the State, is negro suffrage and negro equality, if not supremacy, and whether hereafter in North Carolina and the South, the white man is to be placed politically and, as a consequence, socially, upon a footing of equality with the negro, and, in many localities, subject to his government as a superior. That we are utterly opposed to such change in our government and in our social relations, and that we do hereby earnestly recommend to the people of the State to manfully meet the issue now attempted to be forced upon them, and to use every proper measure within their power to avert the impending mischief.

4. *Resolved*, That while we are unalterably opposed to political and social equality with the black race, we yet have no unjust prejudices against that race, that we are determined, by just laws, to protect them fully in all their civil rights, and to confer upon them all privileges which can be done consistently with the safety and welfare of both races.

5. *Resolved*, That the distressed and impoverished condition of our people earnestly demands the speediest and wisest measures of relief that the Legislature can devise.

6. *Resolved*, That this Convention recognizes, with feelings of gratitude, the heroic and patriotic efforts of the President of the United States, to restore the Union and harmony and good will among the American people.

7. *Resolved*, That this Convention regards the Supreme Court of the United States as the legitimate expounder in the last resort of the Constitution—and believe that its rights and powers, in that respect, should be preserved intact as established by law in the earlier and better days of the republic, and that any serious impairment thereof, by legislation or otherwise, will be destructive to the best interests of the country, and dangerous to the liberties of the people.

8. *Resolved*, That despairing of any restoration of the Southern States under the conduct of that organization which now controls the proceedings of Congress, waiving all former party feeling and prejudice, this Convention does most unhesitatingly recommend and invite the hearty co-operation of all the good people of North Carolina with the Democrats, and Conservative men of the North and West, who are now nobly struggling for the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States, and the restoration of the Southern States to their rights in the Union, on the solid foundation of harmony and peace.

9. *Resolved*, That this Convention elect four delegates and four alternates for the State at large, to represent the conservative people of North Carolina in the next Democratic National Convention, and that it recommend to the conservative people of the several Congressional Districts, to appoint delegates at an early day to represent them in said Convention.

10. *Resolved*, That when an election shall be ordered for the ratification of a new State Constitution, the Executive Committee for the State, hereafter to be appointed by this Convention, be instructed, if the time shall be sufficient to call a Convention of the Conservative people of the State, to put in nomination candidates for the various State offices whose election shall then be ordered, and if there shall not be sufficient time to call said Convention, to put in nomination sound Conservative men for said office.

CONSERVATIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. Thomas Bragg, Raleigh, Chairman.
R. C. Badger, Esq., " Secretary.

1st District—Hon. W. N. H. Smith, Wm. A. Moore, Mills H. Eure.
2nd District—H. R. Bryan, Geo. V. Strong, T. S. Kenan.
3rd District—Hon. Geo. Howard, J. J. Davis, M. W. Ransom.
4th District—J. M. Leach, L. Brown, J. T. Morehead, Jr.
5th District—E. D. Hall, A. McLean, Hon. T. S. Ashe.
6th District—R. M. Armfield, W. M. Robbins J. H. Wilson.
7th District—Plato Durham, A. C. Avery, M. L. McCorkle.
8th District—R. M. Stokes, Cassius Gudger, W. L. Love.
At Raleigh: Hon. A. S. Merrimon, Hon. D. G. Fowle, Gen. W. R. Cox, Seaton Gales, J. P. H. Russ, Moses A. Bledsoe and R. C. Badger.

CONSERVATIVE CANVASSERS FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham,	Col. Jas. T. Morehead,
" James M. Leach,	C. B. Sanders, Esq.,
Gen. M. W. Ransom,	W. F. McKesson, Esq.,
Hon. J. R. McLean,	J. J. Yates, Esq.,
" Jesse G. Shepherd,	Col. S. B. Spruill,
Maj. Marcus Erwin,	Hon. Thomas S. Ashe,
Hon. F. B Satterthwaite,	Col. Walter L. Steele,
" Asa Biggs,	Hon. B. S. Gaither,
" J. W. Osborne,	" Josiah Turner,
" R. Y. McAden,	" D. G. Fowle,
" George Davis,	John H. Haughton, Esq.,
" Jesse R Stubbs,	Col. Wm. A. Jenkins,
" S. J. Person,	Wm. Eaton, Jr., Esq.,
" W. N. H. Smith,	R. F. Armfield, Esq.,
" W. T. Dortch,	Edward Conigland, Esq.
Col. Robert Strange,	A. A. McKoy, Esq.,
Hon. Nathaniel Boyden,	P. H. Winston, Esq.,
" John Kerr,	W. McL. McKay, Esq.,
" George Howard,	Col. S. H. Walkup,
Col. R. H. Cowan,	Col. Wm. Johnston,
" W. P. Bynum,	Hon. C. C. Clark,
Giles Leitch, Esq.,	David F. Caldwell, Esq.,
Col. S. McD. Tate,	Col. Thos. C. Fuller,
Arch McLean, Esq.,	Dr. James T. Leach,
Col. D. D. Ferebee,	M. Q. Waddell, Esq.,
Ralph Gorrell, Esq.,	T. Brown Venable, Esq.,
Col. W. F. Martin.	

CEMETERY NOTICE—Monuments, Tombs, Head and Foot Stones, of Italian and American Marble, of new and beautiful design, always on hand at GADDESS BROS., Steam Marble Works, Corner Sharp and German streets Baltimore, Md. to oct 23.

POOLE & HUNT,

Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Steam Fire Engines, Leffel's Patent American Double Turbine Water-Wheel, Portable Grist Mills, Roberts' Burr Regulator, Flouring Mill Machinery, Cotton Screws, Shafting, Pulleys and Hangers. to may 4.

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Thursday, April 9, 1868.

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land."

There are men who desert the altars of a Lost Cause round which they once stood with the blood in their hearts panting for liberation, and who kneel to offer homage at the altars of successful wrong. There are men who trample under foot the very standards that once floated proudly over them. There are men base enough to lift their hands against the very rights for which they once uplifted swords. We are not such. For us principle is principle, right is right—yesterday—to-day—to-morrow—forever. Submission to might, is not surrender of right. We yield to one, but shall never yield up the other.—FATHER RYAN.

THE leader of the negro party in North Carolina, since attaining any eminence in the State, has been an enemy to the peace of the country.

William W. Holden is a firebrand, and aided by such men as Dick, Settle, Rodman, and Pool, with all the lesser lights in the van, is traversing the State, and instilling into the minds of the deluded negroes that incendiarism of his nature which has wrought his own ruin and disgrace. He cannot, will not, now stop short of the ends and aims of himself and party—a war of races.

The old friends of Mr. Rodman will not be surprised to find him an advocate of a war of races. Nothing that gentleman can now do would surprise any one, save something decent and honorable.—But the fact furnishes a sad commentary on human nature when we reflect what Wm. B. Rodman has been, who he was, and from whence he came. In the last Presidential contest, in which the States of the South participated, Mr. Rodman was a Breckenridge elector, and his voice was for war. No man at that day clamored more vociferously for secession than himself. To-day, no man is more earnest in his protestations of loyalty, and siding with the negro in the cause of so-called loyalty, his cry is still for war. He advises his followers to persist in their rights, to demand the privilege of suffrage, and if it be denied them, if they are kept out of that boon which Congress has bequeathed them, in so many words he says, go to war to obtain it.

To satisfy himself of the effect of this incendiary counsel, he asks his audience what will be the result of a defeat of the constitution by the white men of the State? The response is "war! war!" And to the question what will the election of a Democratic President result in, the negroes excitedly cry "war! war!! bloodshed!!!"

Now these are facts. Wm. B. Rodman is a candidate for a Supreme Court Judgeship, a preacher of negro equality, and an advocate of a war of races. Can the people of North Carolina look upon such scenes, and listen to utterances like these without alarm? When one of them hitherto, and still supposed to be identified to some extent in interest with his kind, resorts to the teachings and mischiefs of the incendiary, can the people longer doubt the tendency of the times?

Mr. Holden entertains views identical with Mr. Rodman, for the latter adopted the views of the former, and teaches precisely the same doctrines as to the war, but goes a little further, and informs us what the result will be. Says the distinguished negro candidate for Governor of North Carolina, if you, the white men of the State, defeat us and our constitution, you shall be exterminated.—These utterances are made from the stump in public. In his secret League meetings with the negroes, he doubtless goes still further, and dispenses to his subjects the comforting advice of Hunnicutt, that the sooner a war of races comes the better, for as soldiers the white men cannot compare with them, and having no educated and refined feelings to beshocked, they possess every advantage. That in the contest they will have every thing to gain and nothing to lose; and, in the struggle, they must remember they are not only fighting for rights and privileges, but that the white women of the country, their natural prey in such an event, are fair, and they must possess them.

Such are the doctrines of Radicalism as first taught in Virginia by Hunnicutt, and adopted and promulgated in North Carolina by the Holdens, Settles, Rodmans and Pools.

Shall the white men of the country longer remain in doubt as to the objects, aims and purposes of these dastardly, degraded and infamous wretches, false to themselves, their race and their kindred?

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

ANOTHER GUN SPIKED!!

Gen. Abbott's Letter.

Gen. Abbott, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, has issued an address to the people in defence of the Radical party from the charge of providing for extravagant taxation. This letter is evidently in reply to the article published in the Sentinel, extensively copied in our State papers, and circulated in pamphlet form by the Conservative Executive Committee.

We are glad to find that Gen. Abbott, substantially, by his silence in regard to them, admits the statements of the taxes to be raised by the first General Assembly, heretofore made by us. Of course, if he had been able to deny the correctness of any of our estimates, he would have specifically done so, just as he spends his strength in regard to the item of the State debt. HE DOES NOT DENY THEM! He, therefore, *admits* their correctness:

1. Gen. Abbott does not deny that the General Assembly, at $8 per day and with many useless officers, such as reporters for Radical newspapers, Sergeant-at-arms, &c., will cost $50,000 more than heretofore.

2. He did not deny, *and cannot*, that the 20 NEW STATE OFFICERS will cost $60,000 per annum more than heretofore.

3. He did not and cannot deny that the Penitentiary will cost $250,000—at least $100,000 the first year.

4. He did not and cannot deny that the Common Schools, for whites and blacks together, will cost $500,000 per annum.

5. He did not and cannot deny that the University, hereafter to be free for blacks and whites, will cost $25,000 per annum.

6. He did not and cannot deny that the militia, whom Holden announces his intention to arm and equip to keep down opposition to his administration, will cost $300,000 per annum. The proposed Constitution violates the Constitution of the United States in imposing this duty on the General Assembly, but it was necessary to enable Holden to do like Brownlow, and hence this provision.

Now all the above named expenses are such as must be incurred right away by the first General Assembly. Gen. A. did not deny them, because they are laid down in black and white in the Constitution. We did not estimate many other expenses imposed by the Constitution, such as Houses of Refuge, Drunkard Asylums, &c., because these may be deferred by the General Assembly, if they choose. The expenses above enumerated the General Assembly must provide for, or break their oaths, as they must swear to support the Constitution.

These expenses make $985,000 more than the State has ever paid. Now add the taxation of last year, $260,000, and we have $1,245,000 per annum, to support the State Government—*not counting the interest on the public debt.*

And yet Gen. Abbott does not deny any of them; only makes a general assertion, plainly absurd, as will hereafter appear.

Gen. Abbott estimates the State debt, already existing and to be created under ordinances of the Convention, at $18,388,000, whereas we estimated it *from official data* at $19,476,500, a difference only of some $60,000 per annum. Gen. Abbott must study figures a little more closely, before he becomes a *perfect* Chairman of Finance Committees. He takes his figures from the Treasurer's Report to the Convention, which brings down the outstanding interest to only October 1st, 1867. The Ordinance of the Convention, ordering the payment of interest, directs the funding of over a million of dollars interest, falling due after October 1st, 1867, which, added to Gen. A.'s figures, make in round numbers the debt, as we stated it, $19,476,500. We see by Mr. Battle's letter to Dr. Leach, that he estimates it at $19,480,500—$4,000 more than we did.

The difference however is not very great. Gen. A. says the interest is $1,101,248, while we make it, *and we are right*, $1,168,000.

But Gen. Abbott says we have sets off of bonds and stocks, which diminish the State debt to $5,257,000, and he quotes from the Public Treasurer's report, to the General Assembly of 1865—'66, wherein he says, "while some of these sets-off are unproductive at present, I believe, in a short while, under the revival of trade and travel, they will, to a great degree, relieve the burden of the public debt."

Mr. Battle had a right to make this prediction in January, 1866. He could not anticipate, then, that hostile, so-called reconstruction legislation, vile slanders by infamous partizans, asserting the unsettled condition of the South, and ruinous taxation of our staples, cotton and tobacco, and on the whiskey manufactures of the Western counties, would prevent "the revival of trade and travel," which he, in common with all patriots, hoped for. Trade and travel *have not revived*, and the public burdens are not, therefore, relieved by the Railroad stocks held by the State. Not a cent of dividend has been paid the State and there will not be in any certain time. Some of the stocks, as those of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad, of the Western, and of the Western N. C. R. R., cannot be expected to be productive for many years.

So much for Gen. Abbott's sets off. The truth is that for the present the State must look to other sources than dividends from Railroads, to enable her to pay interest on the public debt.

Gen. Abbott makes a radical mistake as to our position. We are as much opposed to repudiation as he is. In fact, we are more so, as he voted for the ordinance providing for the payment of the interest on the debt dated *before* and *since* the war, totally ignoring, and thereby repudiating bonds issued *during* the war, issued for internal improvement purposes only. We think, however, this, as well as other matters of detail, should be left to the General Assembly, who are the best judges as to the time and manner of commencing payment of interest. Especially we insist that a Constitution, which imposes, besides the $1,168,000 interest, additional burdens of $1,245,000 per annum, should be voted down, as not suitable to the people of North Carolina. And we are sure that the forcing our people, by the legislation of Northern men and of penniless negroes, to begin payment of interest before they are ready, will foster the spirit of repudiation. Hence we are the truest friends of the bondholders.

GEN. ABBOTT IGNORANT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

We are amazed that Gen. Abbott should say that, under the action of the Convention, "new bonds can be issued to pay every cent of the interest as it falls due, until the people shall be able to pay the tax." The ordinance expressly directs, that payment shall be made on part of the debt on 1st January, 1869, in CASH, and, then, finding all interest not paid into new bonds, the ordinance directs the General Assembly to pay interest on the whole debt accruing 1st July, 1869, and afterwads, in CASH. We reprint the ordinance in another part of this paper, so that our readers may judge for themselves. Indeed, the whole Constitution itself declares, that "the General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation *and by adequate taxation*, provide for *the prompt and regular* payment of the interest of the public debt." The Constitution further provides that the General Assembly, "after the year 1880, shall lay a specific annual tax," for the purpose of creating a Sinking Fund, i. e. the General Assembly shall begin right away, *promptly, by adequate taxation, to pay interest regularly*, and, after 1880, *a tax in addition* shall be levied to create a Sinking Fund. Words cannot be plainer.

Surely, Gen. Abbott was napping terribly when he said: "To correct this, (i. e. the depreciation of our bonds) it was only necessary to provide for the resumption of the interest, and this the Convention did, *but did not direct a tax* to be levied till 1810." Oh, General Abbott!

COTTON TAX.

Gen. Abbott argues that our people can pay all these Convention expenses of over $2,000,000, because in 1867 they paid $1,800,000 taxes on cotton, and "there has been no extraordinary oppression from taxation."

In the first place, it is not true that there has been no extraordinary oppression from taxation. Many cotton planters were ruined last year. All, except a few, who have held their cotton until now, lost money. To many farmers the tax amounted to *one-fifth of the gross proceeds of their crops*. This is certainly "extraordinary oppression."

Secondly, cotton planting does not exist all over the State. Those who raise this staple might manage to pay their share; but the taxes must be uniform, and we really believe very many worthy people, now hardly making both ends meet, will be totally unable to pay their increased taxes. Lands will be sacrificed at tax sales, bought by capitalists and speculators, and our good citizens, with whom we have been raised, will give place to strangers. Perhaps Gen. Abbott would like this. We cannot think of it without horror. We have North Carolina hearts.

Gen. Abbott defends the Convention by showing, at length, that certain prominent Conservatives, Presidents of Railroad Companies, asked and obtained aid for their roads. Certainly, and they did their duty to their roads, by getting all they could. Railroad Presidents are generally sanguine in regard to the ability of the State to bear increase of debt in their favor, and nobody blames them. *We* have not found fault with their action. We might have voted for their schemes, for they have extremely "winning ways." But we presume no one of them asked the Convention to aid them by giving the people a Constitution which will cost over $2,000,000, FOR STATE TAXES ALONE. They would not be guilty of such bad "Railroading" as this.

GEN. ABBOTT JOCULAR.

The General is not only a financier and expounder of Constitutions, but he is a regular Joe Miller. Hear him! "The people must remember that it will not cost as much to conduct the affairs of the State *under the new Constitution as under the old.* By a careful estimate, it will be found that there will be a saving to the State of over $100,000!!"

Now think of it a moment. Under the new Constitution 20 new offices are created, which will cost $40,000; the Common Schools, to be opened for negroes and whites, will cost $500,000; the Militia must be armed, equipped and paid when in service, which costs old Brownlow $300,000, and will cost Holden the same; the University is to be made free for black and white, which will cost $25,000; the Asylums to be thrown open for all colors, rich and poor, which will cost $50,000 more, and a Penitentiary *must be built by the first General Assembly*, which will cost $100,000 the first year, &c., &c. And all these things, according to Gen. Abbott, can be done for $100,000 less than we have heretofore paid for our State government—i. e. for less than $200,000. The General Assembly, alone, will cost two-thirds of this!

THE POLL TAX ARGUMENT.

The General quotes the clause in the Constitution which says the poll tax shall be equal to tax on $300 worth of property, as showing that the taxes cannot be very high. To this we reply: 1st. That all the provisions of the Constitution must be construed together, and, as very clearly, other clauses *command* a much higher taxation than the words of this section, taken *literally*, would warrant, the Courts will be compelled to give them such a] meaning as will make all the provisions stand.

2nd. Or else if the rate cannot be raised, the quantity of property taxed must be increased. Besides land and other property heretofore taxed, it will then become the duty of the Assembly to levy on WEARING APPAREL, horses, cattle, provisions, &c. All these will have to be brought in the tax list, as well as CHURCHES, school books, schools, mechanic's and farmer's tools, &c., in order to raise what this Constitution prescribes shall be raised.

This last view derives plausibility from the following considerations:

1st. While the Constitution is full of details, in fact being a mere code of laws, NO EXEMPTION from taxes is put into the Constitution. The General assembly *shall have power* to make exemptions, but they are not compelled to do it. And they *could not do it*, if thereby they would fail to raise money enough to carry out the directions of the Constitution.

2. The late Convention actually levied a tax ON EVERYTHING,—*on the baby's cradle*, the BIBLE, the clothes we wear, the food we eat to pay the expenses of the Convention—to pay negroes and others $8 per day. No doubt the Radical party, if elected, will pass another Revenue act just like this. In fact, if the section under consideration be interpreted *literally*, no other act can be passed.

Gen. Abbott is oblivious of the increased County taxation under this abominable Constitution. He fails to notice the enormous increase of taxes under his Yankee *regime* of County Commissioners, salaried Justices of the Peace and *townships*. We have not space to eliminate this heavy expense.

The truth is, the extravagance of this Constitution cannot be defended. It is, to state the whole truth in a few words, *a Yankee Constitution*, fitted only for rich and populous communities like Massachusetts and Rhode Island, with a people homogeneous in character. Imported here, and offered to a people poor and sparsely settled, with one third of their number ignorant Africans, just emerged from slavery, it is in such a place A GRIM AND HIDEOUS MOCKERY.

Its success will be the ruin of the people—ITS DEFEAT THE BEGINNING OF RENEWED PROSPERITY. In three weeks, it will be cast, by a terrible rebuke of 20,000 WHITE MAJORITY, into the rubbish of history. It may be exhumed hereafter by some antiquarian and held up as a monument of legislative folly. Some of its advocates will take conspicuous places in history, as *petty* Dantons, Robespierres, Bareres and Benedict Arnolds.

General Abbott's letter has not only appeared in the Standard, but will, doubtless, be sent, in another form, all over the State. It is a deceptive and misleading article, and we call upon our cotemporaries throughout the State to publish our reply, that the antidote may go along with the poison.

Washington papers tell the following of the recent interview between Governor Pierpont and General Grant:

Ex-Governor Pierpont had an interview with General Grant yesterday on the subject of the recent appointment of General Welles as Governor. We understand that Mr. Pierpont demanded the suspension of the order of General Schofield making the change, and passed some severe strictures upon the official course of the latter gentleman. Gen. Grant is said to have stated to Mr. P., that if he would make his charges in writing, he would cause the order to be suspended, and an investigation made. Governor P. declined to do this.

The New York Commercial Bulletin, in the course of an article on the business interests of the South, says that the depreciation in value of the farm land in that section since 1860, has been over $646,000,000. In a few sections an influx of Northern settlers has checked the depreciation, but generally, the South is in the lowest state of depression. In Louisiana, lands that were valued at $125 per acre in 1859, are now assessed at $5. Valuable sugar plantations, with machinery that cost hundreds of thousands of dollars, cannot be sold at any price. As we are now in the fourth year of peace, it is time to look for more favorable developments, and for at least the beginning of a restoration of prosperity.

The annual meeting of the Baptist General Association of Virginia will be held in the First Baptist church of Alexandria, on Thursday, before the first Sunday in June next. This body embraces the whole State; is missionary in its character, having under its care the benevolent and educational interests of the denomination.—It will bring together most of the ministers of the churches in the State, and a large lay delegation, besides many of the most distinguished ministers of the Southern Baptist Convention. It will be the first time this body ever assembled in Alexandria.

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN.

For General Market Reports see Commercial Intelligence on Third Page.

OUR NOON DISPATCHES.

The Elections.

Milwaukie, April 8.—The Democratic candidate for Mayor is elected by 2000 majority. The Republicans lose three aldermen and five councilmen.

OUR MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

SENATE—Colored school property in the District of Columbia exempted from taxation.

Wilson reported the House bill extending the Freedmen's Bureau.

The bill allowing persons who had formed expressed opinions from newspaper reports to act as jurors, passed.

Sumner proposed a Constitutional Amendment declaring persons elected President or Vice President, who have acted as President, ineligible to either office.

A large number of private bills passed.

Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE—Robinson offered a resolution rescinding impeachment resolutions, and withdrawing the managers. The Speaker declared that the resolution required unanimous consent. Pending another prolonged question to print 40,000 copies of Butler's speech, Robinson moved the regular order with a view of getting that out of the way, but the House adjourned.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, April 8.

Judge Curtis opens to-morrow. Greater demand for tickets than since the court of impeachment opened.

Revenue to-day $355,000.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, April 8.

The resolution prohibiting the Legislature from establishing separate schools for the two races was defeated by a vote of 21. All the propositions for relief, including the homestead exemptions was discussed to-day.

A speaker refused to give way to allow Sergeant Bates to be invited on the floor, saying he did not wish to see the flag brought in under Copperhead auspices.

Bates arrived 4.30, P. M. About five hundred persons were at the Bridge awaiting his arrival. He went off in a brisk trot to the Hotel, and at six o'clock appeared on top of the Capitol and waved his flag to a large crowd who had gathered in the Park. A fall through of a bridge having detained him, he will not leave for Washington until Friday morning. A number of prominent citizens called on him.

The Republican State Executive committee to-day resolved to call a convention on the first Wednesday in May, to nominate candidates for the State offices.

From Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, April 8.

Registration here first day, whites 56, blacks 170; second day, whites 103, blacks 105. Middle sound precinct two days, whites 50, blacks 37. The excitement over registration is very great but no disturbances. For the remaining three days it is thought the whites will out-register the blacks.

There was an immense Conservative meeting at the Theatre this evening. A large number of ladies attended. Able and thrilling speeches were delivered by Cols. R. H. Cowan and J. W. Atkinson, and Maj. Englehard. The enthusiasm was intense.

Press Association.

AUGUSTA, GA., April 8.

It has been suggested that the meeting of the Southern Press Association, to take place here on the 20th inst., be postponed till the 4th of May, on account of the election taking place throughout the State on 20th. Constitutionalist and Chronicle unite in the suggestion.

Frost.

MONTGOMERY, April 8.

There was a heavy and general frost last night which had effect on young corn, cotton, and fruit.

News per Cable.

LONDON, April 8.

It is rumored that Lord Cranborne has been tendered the Candian Governor-Generalship, and the Indian Governor-Generalship to Lord Mayo.

Lord Fitzgerald is about resigning the Irish Appeal Judgeship.

The Irish Hierarchy are prepairing a petition to the Queen against changes in the revenue of the Irish Church.

Violence against persons and property are daily reported in Cork.

Letters received to-day from Dr. Livingstone, via Zanzibar, state that he was in good health and returns to England after a successful journey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

TENTH QUARTERLY REPORT.

APRIL 6TH, 1868.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts,		$226,750 99
Overdraft,		3,811 01
Real Estate,		53,257 99
Furniture and Fixtures,		4,786 37
Cash items,		35 44
Due from Banks and Bankers,		42,358 44
United States Bonds,		170,000 00
Other investments,		18,628 94
National Bank Notes,	1,573 00	
Specie,	783 66	
Fractional Currency,	3,048 79	
Legal Tender Notes,	46,339 00	51,744 45
		$571,373 63

LIABILITIES:

Capital stock,	$150,000 00
Surplus Fund,	5,200 00
Circulation,	101,760 00
Deposits,	249,187 95
U. S. Treasurer,	64,408 80
Due to Banks and Bankers,	2,624 64
Profit and Loss,	18,183 24
	$571,373 63

W. B. GULICK, *Cashier.*

Raleigh, April 9-1t.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

This well known House is now re-opened, and its former reputation will be maintained by

J. W. HAPPOLDT & CO.

April 8—1mo.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized and requested to announce B. S. Hedrick, Esq., of Orange, as a Republican candidate for Congress from this (the fourth) District. a; 7—tf

GRAND CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING at Henderson, on

FRIDAY, 17th OF APRIL.

All Conservatives and others who feel an interest in the welfare of our noble old commonwealth, and who desire to co-operate in a united effort to defeat Radicalism and vindicate the honor, integrity and conservatism of North Carolina, are respectfully and earnestly solicited to attend a Mass Meeting and Barbecue at Henderson on Friday, 17th April. Speakers of great ability and popularity will deliver addresses on the vital issues of the day. Come, Conservatives one and all! april 7—td.

CUSHINGS & BAILEY,

Wholesale Booksellers and Stationers, No. 262 Baltimore Street, opposite Hanover, Baltimore, are prepared to offer to the Country Trade, goods in their line, at prices that will compare favorably with those of any other market.

Their stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books is large and well selected.

A large and varied assortment of Foreign and American Stationery can always be found at their establishment.

They keep constantly on hand a full supply of Blank Books of different styles and of their own manufacture. Having a Bindery connected with their store they are, at all times, able, at short notice, to fill orders for Blank Books, ruled to any pattern, or of any desired style of binding.

Orders, received by mail, will meet with prompt attention. april 6—2m.

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

W. W. HART, Proprietor.

This first class and well known House, formerly kept by Maj. J. B. Kerr, having been thoroughly repaired and neatly furnished, is now ready to receive Guests.

THE TABLE

is unsurpassed; and in point of convenience and comfort this House is not excelled by any in the City.

April 6, 1868. 6w.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co.,

January 31st, 1868.

Balance per statement 31 Jan., 1867,		$13,286,839 94
Deduct accrued Interest last Annual Statement,		376,514 60
		13,150,325 34
Income from Premiums	$6,284,695 17	
Income from Interest received and accrued,	1,246,191 72	
	$7,530,886 89	
Deduct, paid Medical Examinations, Salaries, Stationery, Printing, Advertising,	$121,750 90	
Commissions to Agents,	733,082 26	
Taxes,	88,572 85	
Surplus premiums returned to assured,	356,916 00	
For surrendered policies,	227,680 25	
Losses,	1,193,387 68	
	3,021,980 94	4,508,896 95
		$17,959,222 29
Increased value of Bonds and stocks over cost,		189,399 45
Balance 31st January, 1868,		$18,148,621 74

ASSETS.

Cash Deposited,	$436,231 13
Real Estate at Cost,	152,198 46
Loans on Bonds and Mortgage of Real Estate,	5,344,487 25
United States Securities at Market Value,	2,686,440 00
Bonds of the State of Connecticut,	1,018,000 00
Bonds of the Cities of Evansville and Toledo,	35,000 00
Bank and Railroad Stocks,	82,390 00
Loans on Stocks and Bonds,	190,795 00
Premium Notes,	7,612,452 67
Premiums in the hands of Agents and in transit,	267,935 73
Interest accrued,	322,691 50
	$18,148,621 74

W. S. OLMSTEAD, Secretary.

S. D. WAIT, General Agent,

Apl 6—tf Raleigh, N. C.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE!

We would respectfully inform the Merchants of North Carolina that we have just received from Manufacturers' hands, our second Fall Stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, HATS, &c.

Our stock is again complete in every respect, and we guarantee to furnish all goods in our line at New York wholesale prices.

W. H. TURNER, T. BOTTIMORE, W. C. MARROW, JR., } W. H. TURNER & CO. Norfolk, Va.

REMOVAL.—In order to accommodate the increasing demand upon us for Boots and Shoes, we shall, on or about the 15th of December next, remove to our large and commodious Iron Front Warehouse, Atlantic Block, Main Street.

W. H. TURNER & CO.

Jan. 30, tf.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in German, French, English and Domestic Fancy Goods, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Va. Combs, Brushes, Fans, Jewelry, Perfumery and Toys. Zephyr Worsted, Trimmings, Gimps, Fringes, Buttons, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Piano Fortes, of the best manufactories, always on hand.

to Aug 24.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Produce and Commission Merchants.

CORNER HIGH AND WATER STREETS,

PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Consignments solicited. feb 11-3m.

BERKLEY, MILLAR & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods and Notions, 16 West Main Street, next to Exchange National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

L. BERKLEY.
W. M. MILLAR.
J. W. GRANDY.
Formerly of N. C.

to May 24.

DAVIS & BROTHER,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries, Liquors, and Agents for Carolina Belle Scotch Snuff, and various grades of Virginia Manufactured Tobacco.

Keep constantly on hand a full stock of Sugar and Coffee, Flour, Lard, Bacon, Candles, Family and Fancy Soaps, Cheese, Butter, Fish, Pork, Salt, Candy, Buckets, Brooms, Shot, Powder, and many other articles, to complete the assortment usually found in a Jobbing Grocery House.

Any consignment will have especial attention.

No. 24 Roanoke Dock, Norfolk, Va.

to April 17.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1868,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A. CREECH.

Just received $15,000 worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next 60 days, if possible. If you want

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact, and universally admitted, that

CREECH'S IS THE PLACE

to buy your goods. This can be, and is substantiated daily, by hundreds.

If you want Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linnen Goods of all descriptions, and

AT LOW PRICES,

suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, Creech's is the place to look for them.

Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville street and down the other; yes, and in the cross streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that Creech's is the place you had better do your trading. If you want

LADIES' BONNETS,

trimmed or untrimmed, Creech's is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of

LADIES, MISSES or CHILDREN'S HATS,

don't buy until you have seen Creech's, or you will miss a great bargain, as he has one among the largest and most beautiful assortments in the city. If you are looking for

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why if you stop at Creech's you will surely be suited in style, quality and price.

I told the people some time ago that there was no house in the city that could or would sell goods cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep my word. I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to Creech's, on R. Smith's corner.

A. CREECH.

Raleigh, N. C. april 7—2w.

Sentinel copy,

Change of Schedule.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., March 31, 1868.

On and after March 31st, 1868, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad as follows:

Mail Train leaves Raleigh,	9.35 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon,	3.10 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon,	10.35 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	3.15 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh,	5.00 A. M.
" " arrives at Raleigh,	4.40 P. M.

The Mail Trains make THROUGH connections with all points North and South.

A. B. ANDREWS,
apl 3, 1868-tf. Supt. of Trans.

BALTIMORE.

SPRING AND SUMMER IMPORTATION, OF 1868.

RIBBONS, MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS OF

Bonnet, Trimming and Velvet Ribbons, Bonnet Silks, Satins and Velvets, Blonds, Netts, Crapes, Ruches, Flowers, Feathers, Ornaments, Straw Bonnets and Ladies' Hats, (trimmed and untrimmed), Shaker Hoods, &c., &c.

257 and 259 Baltimore Street,

BALTIMORE, Md.

Offer the largest Stock to be found in this country, and unequalled in choice variety and cheapness, comprising the latest Parisian novelties. Orders solicited, and prompt attention given. Baltimore, Md. mar12d6w.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

FAIRBANKS & CO.,

216 WEST BALTIMORE STREET,

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

Weigh, Lock, R. R. Track, Depot, Hay, Coal, Dormant, Warehouse, Platform, Counter, Union, Family, Butchers Druggists, Jewelers, and Bank Scales.

Over one hundred modifications, adapted to every branch of business where a correct and durable scale is required.

A uniform standard of weights, and a correct system of weighing, are subjects claiming the attention of every individual in the community. —oct 30.

THE CHOICEST AND OLDEST WINE GROWN IN THE STATE.

JOSEPH TAYLOR & CO., California Wines, Brandies and Wine Bitters, the Pure Juice of the Grape. No. 4 North Street, Baltimore, Md. to nov 9.

CUSHINGS & MEDAIRY,

Book, Paper and Stationery House, No. 6 North Howard Street, (Opposite the Howard House,) Baltimore, Maryland. Merchants' Account Books and Printing executed to order.

JOHN CUSHING. RICHARD C. CUSHING.
JACOB MEDAIRY. FRANCIS C. CUSHING.

to sept 14.

WILLIAM MANN,

Wholesale Dealer in all kinds of American Clocks, and Manufacturer of Mahogany, Rosewood and Gilt Frame Looking Glasses, N. E. Corner Charles and Lombard Streets, Baltimore, Md.

A large and varied assortment of Toilet Boxes, Work Boxes, Portable Desks and Clock Trimmings, always on hand. —1sep 14.

HARDWARE.

WALTER S. MOORE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 4 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland. —sep 14.

MACKENZIE BROTHERS,

No. 222 Baltimore Street, near Charles, Baltimore, Md., Importers of Coach, Wagon and Saddlery Hardware, Harness Materials, Fellows, Spokes, Hubs, Bows, Shafts, Axles, Springs, Enameled and Patent Canvass, Enameled Dash and Collar Leather, Coach Varnish, Japan and Leather Varnish, Harness Oil, Blacking, Axle Grease, Carriage Bolts, Bands, Oil Cloth, Buckles, Terrets, Hooks, Bitts, Ornaments, Hames, Lace, Fringes, &c., all at the lowest price. to may 28.

OLD HOUSE KEEPERS, NEW BEGINNERS, and others, will find it greatly to their advantage to make their purchases of CORTLAN & CO., 216 and 218 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md., who import and manufacture the Goods offered by them, and are therefore enabled to sell them at the lowest possible prices.

Housekeeping Articles of every description, from the most ordinary of Kitchen Utensils, to the richest Table and Parlor Ornaments.

CORTLAN & CO.,

Importers of Family Hardware, Plated Goods, China, Glass, Bronzes, Clocks, Fancy Ornaments, Table Cutlery, &c.;

Manufacturers of Block Tin, Japanned Wares, &c., and

Dealers in Wooden Ware, Baskets, Brushes, Mats, &c., &c. [to sep 7.

Baltimore, Md.

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Thursday, April 9, 1868.

☞ The North Carolinian is published every morning in the building North-East corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets—up stairs.

☞ Entrance under the sign of NICHOLS, GORMAN & NEATHERY, Book and Job Printers.

REMISS IN DUTY.

Conductors of newspapers are not infallible.

We plead guilty to a criminal neglect of duty, in the case of Wm. B. Rodman. The old readers of the North Carolinian will remember to have noticed that throughout the sitting of the Convention, Mr. Rodman was treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration in the columns of this paper. A gentleman hitherto of good standing, if not the best, there was nothing in his former character justifying, in our opinion, severe criticism. Hence, from personal considerations and a deception practised on us, we suffered Wm. B. Rodman, at present one of the vilest wretches in North Carolina, to go unwhipt of justice.

We feel that for this neglect of duty on our part, an appology is due the people of the State and if forgiven for this offence we promise that henceforth in the conduct of this paper, personal considerations will be unknown and disregarded, when the public interest shall demand the exposure of villains, villainy, rascals, and rascality.

CONFISCATION.

Say Mr. Holden and his friends, is not dead, but slumbering. They announce with intense delight and gratification, that it is reviving, and with Johnson out of the way, and Wade in the Chair, rebels and traitors at the South will hear the "crack of doom."

Is it possible that Mr. Holden and his friends here and in Congress, can find nothing better, with which to frighten the people, than the threat of Confiscation; and is there no balm in Gilead—no other antidote for this bane, but the new Constitution. If not, the remedy is worse than the disease. Confiscate all our rights and privileges, destroy our time honored manners and customs, and substitute therefor, New England ideas and Puritan morals, and what are our lands worth, taxed to half their value?

This game won't do gentlemen. The day for frightening the Southern people with threats of confiscation has passed, especially since your proposed Constitution contemplates the very same thing in an indirect way, and to the support of which policy, hidden therein, you have all solemnly sworn to the negroes in your secret League meetings.

HON. D. L. SWAIN.

We have the very best authority for saying that ex-Governor Swain has been slandered in relation to the article in the Constitution on education.

So far from disgracing, degrading and destroying the University, no man in North Carolina has labored or will labor harder for its advancement than David L. Swain.

Governor Swain has retired from political life, but he has not lost his interest in good government, and although inactive as a partizan, yet he is doing noble service against the Constitution and negro government.

THE TARBORO SOUTHERNER.

The Editor of this hitherto spirited sheet must feel used up.

Greasy Sam Watts, and Stuffed-toad Galloway, have both demolished him through the Standard, though Galloway is much more respectful in his manner and tone, and throughout the disagreeable job evinces some traits of the gentleman, which candor compels us to say the low, dirty Watts does not, being, as he is, a stranger to every feeling and principle belonging to honorable men.

Greasy Sam says Biggs, and his party lies. Not possessing the requisite "talent to meet him and his arguments, they resort to lying."

That allusion to "talent and argument" is, for Sam Watts, rich.

"SCURILOUS."

A morning paper of Raleigh informs its readers that "a journal published in this city has made a venomous and *scurilous* attack upon Gen. Canby," and winds up with the gratifying announcement that "the military authorities are amply able to take care of themselves."

This gratuitous intelligence will not be likely to strike any one as either new, or in any way surprising. Events of the last seven years have rather tended to convince some of our people that both the ability and inclination of many of these "authorities" to take care of number one, were rather above the requirements of the occasion, and it would be mere presumption to intimate, for a moment, that those charged with the affairs of a State, were unequal to the task of taking care of themselves. We accept the statement as a fact, and doubt not, the information is well grounded.

THE "ARKANSAW" BUMMER.

This insignificant thing, calling itself John T. Deweese, is the vilest morsel of infamy and corruption that Radicalism has yet vomited upon Southern soil.

This man, if a man he can be called, is a Radical nigger candidate for Congress from this district, and no more fitting and worthy standard bearer could have been selected than this ex-colonel, robber, murderer and house burner; and at all times cowardly villain, and insulter of unprotected and helpless women and children.

Our attention has been directed to this fellow by the conspicuous part he is playing in the present campaign, and his boasted ability to prepare subjects for funerals. We are also reminded of a description he frequently gives of the scenes in which he participated and witnessed while wearing the stars of a Colonel of the United States Army during the war. He prides himself on having applied the torch to the dwelling places of peaceful, unoffending and unprotected families in the State of Arkansas; and he says it did his loyal and patriotic heart good to see the poor defenceless women and children rushing out of the burning houses in their night clothes to escape the flames which he and his followers had kindled at the midnight hour.

We question if North Carolina ever before had the misfortune to be cursed with the presence of a demon like this, and we are quite sure the honorable people of the State have not hitherto been insulted by a candidate with so detestable a record as is presented by this heartless wretch and unmitigated scoundrel, Deweese.

LETTER FROM THE NEW HAMPSHIRE SHAKER.

General Jos C. Abbott, the Shaker from New Hampshire, and interloper from New Hanover in the late Convention, as chairman of the Finance Committee raised by that body, has prepared a very elaborate, not to say able, letter on the subject of taxation, which published in the Standard, completely knocks the party opposed to the Constitution into a "cocked hat."

The redoubtable General reasons elaborately, and views the subject of State indebtedness and taxation of the people with a comprehensiveness truly astonishing. The course of reasoning to which he resorts is in keeping with the fast age in which we live. The least that can be said in commendation of which, is that it enables him to demonstrate that a State Government costing under the new order of things a *million and a half* annually, can be carried on for a hundred thousand dollars less than the old government which cost the people about *three hundred thousand*.

Our worthy city cotemporary, the Sentinel, has an able *expose* of this deceptive letter of the Shaky General, and in accordance with the request of that paper to the press, we present the article to our readers, with our endorsement.

CITY AND STATE.

JOHN C. SYME, EDITOR.

Our lasting thanks are due, and hereby tendered to "ye Local" of the Register of this week, for his polite notice of our debut into public life. We hope his confidence in our ability to discharge the very onerous duties devolving upon us as the Local man of this journal, will never "grow small or beautifully less."

As it Should Be.

That worthy citizen and enterprising merchant, Lynn Adams, Esq., has commenced the erection of a handsome two-story building on the vacant space intervening between his and the store of Mr. Len. H. Adams. This, as it should be, and it affords us pleasure to record it as an evidence that there is still some vestige of energy and enterprise rife among us.

Mr. Adams deserves the praise and patronage of the community for the spirit of enterprise and liberality which he evinces in this work.

New Scales.

Among the other works of improvement going forward, we see that the authorities are fitting up the City scales. This is a work that should have been attended to long ago, but we heartily concur in the old saying "better late than never."

Summer Campaign.

Our friend Rosenbaum over the way, is evidently preparing himself well for the business of the spring and coming summer.

We see that he is refitting and decorating his establishment in a way to render it really an ornament to Fayetteville street.

To judge from the number of people we see daily congregated in his store, we have come to the conclusion that Rosenbaum is a popular man especially among the ladies.

A Leaguer, writing his chief from Pitt, says what brains and labor can't accomplish, money will; and he is determined, so help him God, that the worthy standard bearer, Holden, shall carry the county by five hundred majority.

Let it be remembered that bribery and corruption are the cardinal principles of the Republican party, and that blasphemy and infidelity are leading articles of faith with Republicans.

Scallawags and Republicans say that if we vote down the present mild and liberal Constitution that Kalvin will call his children together, and frame another, which will not be submitted to the people but to Congress direct.

Let us by all means have Kalvin and his menagerie with us again.

Our State News.

Our State exchanges failed completely yesterday, which will account for the scarcity of matter in that department of the paper.

It is our intention and desire to make the State column a feature in the North Carolinian, and to that end we are extending our exchange list, and making arrangements for a number of correspondents from different portions of the State.

Unfortunate.

We learn, incidentally, that much disappointment prevailed yesterday, at the mass meeting in Goldsboro,' owing to the absence of speakers. A large crowd was in attendance, the largest that has assembled in Goldsboro' for years, but all the speakers from a distance, that had been invited, failed to respond. We sincerely regret this, for our friends at Goldsboro' had fixed their hearts on the mass meeting, and everything that could be done to make it a success had been attended to by the committee of arrangements.

We trust our friends at Henderson will take warning by this failure, and secure their speakers beyond per adventure.

K. K. K.

We have written permission, signed and sealed by the G. G. Skeleton, to state for the benefit of the public, that a "Court of Death" was held last night by the "Shrouded Brotherhood," in which the "Raven croaked" to some purpose. Even, if our knowledge enabled us to divulge anything further, we dare not do it, lest upon some dark night we should hear the hissing of that "sacred sarpient," or we might scare some loyal "man and brother," and thus keep him from voting, thereby provoking the wrath of the Grand Mogul at Charleston.

Robbery.

Mr. Horah's smoke house in Salisbury, a general depository for the bacon of the neighbors on account of the fancied security of the building, was undermined and robbed of its contents on Sunday night, the 5th.

Native Skill.

Mr. Lewis Brown, of Salisbury, an ingenious mechanic, has completed a model little steam engine of about three cat power, designed for driving a sewing machine. The Old North State speaks of it as a neat piece of mechanism, highly creditable to the skill and ingenuity of Mr. Brown.

Hangman Davy Jenkins.

The scallawags have not the hardihood to deny that D. A. Jenkins, of Gaston, their candidate for Public Treasurer, during the war hung a negro woman belonging to him, to the limb of a tree by the neck until she was dead, and that without trial or jury, save himself. Still the negroes are expected to support him! The Record of this morning illustrates the woman's execution by hangman Davy Jenkins!

From Halifax.

The candidates in Halifax, Messrs. R. H. Smith for the Senate, and Edward Conigland, J. H. Whitaker and J. A. B. Kilpatrick for the House of Representatives, are actively at work in their county. They spoke to a large crowd of white men at Scotland Neck on Saturday last, after which a regular white man's club was organized.

Lewis Hanes.

Hon. Lewis Hanes, editor the Old North State has entered upon the canvass in Davidson county, where he is a candidate for the State Senate. Mr. Hanes will canvass the county thoroughly, and will carry Davidson by a large majority against the Constitution.

We, together with his many readers will regret his temporary absence from the editorial management of his able paper, but we are glad to find a gentleman of such ability in the field.

Hon. Nathaniel Boyden.

This gentleman, in a card published in the Old North State of Tuesday, accepts the nomination tendered him by the Conservatives of the Sixth District for a seat in Congress. The private and professional engagements of Mr. Boyden will not permit him to canvass his district thoroughly, but he is sufficiently well known to the people to insure his election.

Mr. Boyden has accepted this nomination much against his inclinations, and at a heavy sacrifice to his private interests.

The Radicals and negroes propose to "sweat it out" in Wilmington. Mabson, the negro, one Schenck and Geo. W. Price, will alternate in that city on the 17th, 18th and 20th inst.

The Goldsboro' papers speak in the very highest terms and praise of the pictures of our fellow citizen, Mr. J. W. Watson photographer, who has established a branch of his business in that place.

COMMERCIAL.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Markets.

NEW YORK, April 8.

Cotton irregular and easier at 28. Pork dull at $27¼. Lard 17@17¼. Naval stores steady. Gold 38@38¼. Old bonds 11½; Virginia 51¼; Tennessee 68.

LIVERPOOL, April 8, Noon.

Cotton quiet and steady. Sales of 10,000 bales. Uplands 12¼@12¼, Orleans 12¾@12¾.

LONDON, April 8, Noon.

Consols 93¾. Bond 72¼.

BALTIMORE, April 8.

Cotton dull at 28. Flour quiet. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn, white 1 09a1 11; yellow 1 18. Mess pork 1 27½. Lard 17¼. Bacon active and excited; rib sides 16¼a16½; shoulders 14¼a15¼.

WILMINGTON, April 8.

Spts. Turpentine closed firm at 60c. Rosin in good demand. Strained 2 30a2 35; No. 2, 2 50; pale 5 00a6 00. Cotton dull, no buyers. Tar declined 5 cents.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

B. C. Waller to use of Wm. Grant, Guard'n vs. H. L. Bowden. — Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton County, N. C. Fall Term, 1867.

IT is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the defendant, the said H. L. Bowden, to appear at the next term of the Court, to be held at the court house in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868, then and there to replevy, plead or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court at office, the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1867.

WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.

March 17.—6w.

ELECTION on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st, 22nd and 23rd days of April, 1868.

The White Man's State Executive Ticket.

Against the Constitution!

For Governor:
THOMAS S. ASHE,
Of Anson.

For Lieutenant Governor:
EDWARD D. HALL,
of New Hanover.

For Secretary of State:
ROBERT W. BEST,
of Greene.

For Public Treasurer:
KEMP P. BATTLE,
of Wake.

For Auditor of Accounts:
S. W. BURGIN,
of Buncombe.

For Superintendent of Public Works:
GEN. SAM'L. F. PATTERSON,
of Caldwell.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
REV. B. CRAVEN,
of Randolph.

For Attorney General:
SION H. ROGERS,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S STATE JUDICIAL TICKET.

For Chief Justice of Supreme Court:
RICHMOND M. PEARSON.

For Associate Justices:
WILL. H. BATTLE, of Orange,
EDWIN G. READE, of Person,
MATT. E. MANLY, of Craven,
A. S. MERRIMON, of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District:
DAVID A. BARNES,
of Hertford.

Second District:
E. J. WARREN,
of Beaufort.

Third District:
GEORGE V. STRONG,
of Wayne.

Fourth District:
WILLIAM S. DEVANE,
of New Hanover.

Fifth District:
RALPH P. BUXTON,
of Cumberland.

Sixth District:
ROBT. B. GILLIAM,
of Granville.

Seventh District:
THOMAS RUFFIN, JR.,
of Alamance.

Eighth District:
FRANCIS E. SHOBER,
of Rowan.

Ninth District;
WILLIAM M. SHIPP,
of Lincoln.

Tenth District:
ANDERSON MITCHELL,
of Iredell.

Eleventh District:
JOHN L. BAILEY,
of Buncombe.

Twelfth District:
ALLEN T. DAVIDSON,
of Macon.

For Solicitor of Sixth Judicial District:
WM. R. COX,
of Wake.

WHITE MAN'S CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

Fourth District:
SAMUEL T. WILLIAMS,
of Granville.

NINETEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

For the State Senate:
MOSES A. BLEDSOE, of Wake.
BENJAMIN T. GREENE, of Franklin.

For the House of Representatives:
R. C. BADGER.
REUBEN FLEMING.
JESSE A. NORRISS.
JOSEPH J. OVERBY.

For Sheriff:
DAVID LEWIS.

For Superior Court Clerk:
QUENTIN BUSBEE.

For Register of Deeds:
GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

For Coroner:
H. T. CLAWSON.

For Treasurer:
N. S. HARP.

For Surveyor:
FENDALL BEVERS.

For Commissioners:
HARRY O. PARKER,
WASHINGTON I. BUSBEE,
ROBERT S. PERRY,
BENJAMIN Y. ROGERS,
CHALES B. ROOT.

NORFOLK.

J. M. FREEMAN,

Watchmaker and Jeweler, No. 29 Main Street, Corner of Talbot, Norfolk, Va. Constantly on hand a full assortment of Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c.
to Aug 18.

C. SCHWARZKOPF,

Importer and Dealer in French China, Crockrey and Glass-Ware, No. 55 Main Street, Norfolk, Virginia.
to Aug 24.

WALTER'S NATIONAL HOTEL,

NORFOLK, VA.
J. M. WALTERS, Proprietor.
To August 28.

J. G. WOMBLE & CO.,

Importers of and Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Axes, Edge Tools, Cross and Circular Saws, Gum Belting, Gum and Hemp Packing, Anvils, Bellows, Vises, &c., No. 2 Commercial Row, near Ferry, Norfolk, Va.
to Aug 21.

JOHN B. NEAL & CO.,

Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.
Refer to R. H. Smith, Esq., Scotland Neck; Hon. Z. B. Vance, Charlotte; O. G. Parsley & Co., E. Murray & Co., Wilmington: Gen. R. W. Hayward, Raleigh; Gen. Wade Hampton, South Carolina; Col. John W. Cunningham, Person county; Turner Battle, Esq., Edgecombe; Exchange National Bank of Norfolk; Geo. H. Brown & Co., Washington.
JNO. B. NEAL, OF N. C. JNO. WHITE, OF N. C.
Jan 30—tf.

ESTABLISHED 1851.

Kader Biggs & Co., Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants, Norfolk, Va.
Special and entire attention to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of Produce, and prompt returns made. Our long experience in business gives us superior advantage in making sales at the highest market prices.
Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commissions. Liberal advances made on produce in hand.

KADER BIGGS,
JOS. J. BIGGS.

ATLANTIC IRON WORKS AND DOCK COMPANY.

OFFICE:—Corner East Wide Water and Hutchin's Lane.
Works in the City:—East Wide Water and Main Street.
Works and Dock:—Adjoining the city, on the Elizabeth river, near Fort Norfolk.
Have on hand and manufacture to order, at short notice, Marine Engines and Boilers, Stationary and Portable Engines, Saw, Grist and other Mills, Dredging Machines, Pile Driving Machines, Hoisting Engines, &c., and Tanks of every variety. Iron Hulls of Steamers, barges and boats built to order.
Especial attention paid to repairs of Steamers. Where the vessels are brought to the wharves of the Company, no charge will be made for wharvage while the vessels are undergoing repairs.
Agricultural Castings for Store Fronts, Lintals, Columns and Miscellaneous Castings of every description made at short notice.
No charge for patterns when the Company have them on hand.
Forgings of heavy and light work executed in the most reliable manner at low rates, by the pound or day's work. Blast driven by steam.
Highest cash price paid for old metal.
H. ASHTON RAMSAY,
to Ap'l 17 Treasurer and Superintendent.

F. W. SEABURY'S SONS,

19 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
Established 1837. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Gaiters, Trunks, Valises and Bags.
Prices moderate.
☞ Goods Direct from Manufacturers.
to Aug 24.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS!

Get the best. The UNIVERSAL COTTON GIN AND CONDENSER,—Horace L. Emery's Patent. Manufactured exclusively by
HORACE L. EMERY & SON,
Albany Agricultural Works, Albany, N. Y.
☞ Send for a Circular.
WARREN & WOODHOUSE, AGENTS,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
No. 8 ROANOKE SQUARE, NORFOLK, VA.
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Warren's celebrated
COMBINED COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO and VEGETABLE PLOW,
IRON TURNER PLOW AND SCRAPER,
PATENTED JUNE 18TH, 1867.
This is the greatest labor saving implement, for its cost, yet offered to the planter.
Agents for Bickford & Huffman's world renowned WHEAT DRILL, with GUANO AND GRASS SEED ATTACHMENT, and for F. F. SMITH'S Patent Cast CAST STEEL PLOW.
For circulars or information, address
WARREN & WOODHOUSE,
to Aug. 24 Norfolk, Va.

LATEST NEWS TO THE FARMERS OF North Carolina.

Your attention is called to my large stock of Agricultural Implements, Iron Steel, &c., &c.
Corn and Cotton Planters, Corn Shellers, Hay, Shuck and Corn Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Plows, of every kind, Harrows and Cultivators, Spades, Shovels Forks, Brier Hooks, Iron Axles, Springs, Cart & Wagon Boxes, &c.
I call particular attention to BILLUP'S CENTREBOARD COTTON SCRAPER, and to BILLUP'S DIXIE PLOW. The first is warranted to be the best Scraper ever yet invented, and the Farmers are requested to test its merits in connection with any other kind. The Dixie Plow is freer from choking than any other yet made; will pass through the ground with less power, and do better work than any other kind. This is no vain boast. 'Tis easy to claim superiority; hence I ask a trial.
If Farmers are not satisfied, the money will be refunded.
C. BILLUPS.
Agricultural Implements, Seed, Iron and Steel Warehouse No. 11 W. Water Street, Norfolk.
Jan. 30-tf.

CHEEK, CAPEHART & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, No. 35 Commerce Street, Norfolk, Va.
A supply of Pure Peruvian Guano and other Fertilizers, Rope, Bagging, Groceries and Liquors, kept constantly on hand.
W. H. CHEEK.
W. E. CAPEHART.
C. CAPEHART.
to May 24.

D. W. Hill, No. 5, Campbell's Wharf, Norfolk, Va., Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Tin Ware, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Lamps, Lanterns, Lamp Chimneys, &c.
Bath Tubs and Toilet Sets manufactured to order.
Guttering and Roofing done cheaper than any house in the City. to Oct 5

J. D. REED, (AGENT.)

Practical Hatter, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, Umbrellas, Canes, &c., No, 18 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
to Ap l 10.

RALEIGH.

ASSETS, $17,000,000 00.

With an income over
$6,500,000 00
Surplus assets, deducting liabilities, over
$4,000,000 00.

The CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, was organized in 1846, and now has over
55,000 POLICIES,
in force, being a larger number than any other Company in the world.

Its Net Assets are larger than any other Company

Dividends have averaged over 50 per cent, and a credit of one-half the premium is given, which, in case of death is cancelled by anticipated dividends.
The interest received, during the past ten years, has more than paid its losses.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS,

and no extra charge made, except only where the risk is extra hazardous;
No Notes are required after the fourth year. Dividends paying half the premium thereafter,

No Deduction of Notes—No Assessment.

Assurance can be effected in all the forms desired.

SAM'L. DOUGLAS WAIT,
General Agent N. C.,
Raleigh.
Jan. 30-tf.

P. F. PESCUD,

DRUGGIST AND INSURANCE AGENT,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Keeps constantly for sale a complete stock of such articles as are usually found in a First Class Drug Store. Also, Garden and Field Seed, the quality and prices of which secure general satisfaction to the most particular and the closest buyers.
He represents
TEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES,
the combined capital and assets of which amounts to $6,000,00, and
THE CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
whose assets exceed $17,000,000, at 9 per cent. interest.
The interest has exceeded losses for the past 13 years, and there has been a return of fifty per cent. premium money to Policy Holders for 18 years past. This is more than any other company in the United States can say.
Please call and see me at
MY OLD STAND,
where I may be found, ready and willing to oblige the public.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Feb. 1-3m.

BRANSON & JONES,

Successors to Branson, Farrar & Co., continue the Book Business at the same stand, near Tucker's Hall, and still keep on hand a supply of Books and Stationery, at reduced prices.
☞ Consignments of second-hand Law and Miscellaneous Books solicited.
☞ Particular attention paid to orders.
BRANSON & JONES,
Raleigh, N. C.
L. BRANSON, Agent J. A. JONES.
N. C. Business Directory. jan30-tf.

HO FOR WATSON'S GALLERY.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Ferreotypes, Gems, &c., &c., all executed with neatness and dispatch; also old Daguerreotypes copied and colored to Nature.
J. W. WATSON,
Feb 17-tf Fayetteville st., Raleigh, N. C.

WILMINGTON.

HAAS & CO.,

Manufacturers of Men and Boy's Clothing, Front Street, near Market, (Hedrick & Ryan's old Stand,) Wilmington, N. C.
Manufactory 830 Market St., Philadelphia.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Valises, &c.
Clothing made to order. to July 27.

J. VAN SICKLE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Snuff, Tobacco and Cigars, No. 12 Market Street, Wilmington, N. C. to jan'y 2.

COX, PARMALEE & DIVINE,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.
Office in Flanner's Building, North Water Street, near the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Depot.
R. M. COX.
CHAS. PARMALEE.
to April 9. JOHN F. DIVINE.

D. A. SMITH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and Manufacturer of Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, Mattresses, Wall Paper, Window Curtains, Shades, etc.—Knock-Down Furniture, for Country Trade, at the lowest prices. Doors, Sash and Blinds, in great variety, always on hand. Houses papered at the shortest notice. North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. to mar 20.

GEORGE A. PECK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Hardware, Paints, Agricultural Implements, &c., No. 15 S. Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Nails—all numbers,
Hollow-ware, Cutlery,
Axes—Club, Timber and Boxing.
Plows—Nos. 6, 10, 11, 45, 50, 55, 60, Eagle A. & O.
Feed Cutters, Cornshellers.
Together with a full assortment of Builders' Hardware, Files, &c, which I offer very low to cash buyers.
to jan. 22.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

A. J. Stephenson vs. T. P. Burgwyn—Attachment pending in the Superior Court of Law for Northampton County, Fall term, 1867.

It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the weekly North Carolinian, a newspaper published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six weeks notifying the defendant, the said T. P. Burgwyn, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Jackson, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March, 1868, then and there to replevy, plead, or answer, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Witness, Wm. T. Buxton, Clerk of our said Court, at office the fifth Monday after the fourth in September, 1867.

WM. T. BUXTON, C. S. C.

Mar 17, 1868. 6w.

E. VANCE,

Norfolk, Virginia, Wholesale Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Liquors, Bottler of Ales, Wines, Porter, Cider, and all sorts of Mineral Waters.
This is the largest Bottling Establishment South of Baltimore.
Norfolk Va. to Jan 23.

The North Carolinian.

Raleigh, Thursday, April 9, 1868.

The First Absence.

The house was lonely, the hours were long,
My heart had a vague unrest,
A something, I scarce knew what, was gone;
I wandered about, sang snatches of song,
And gazed at the sun in the west
Sinking low, mid the clouds of purple and gold,
Like a gorgeous picture slowly unrolled.
But I looked on the scene with vacant eye,
And drummed on the window and breathed a sigh
That came from the void in my breast.

The three little boys came trooping in
With noisy dancing feet,
And merry voices, in joyful din,
I hushed them quick, as 'twere a sin
Their boisterous glee to greet;
For I missed a voice like silver bells,
Chiming in sweetest musical swells,
And a lithe little form that is always first,
In through the open door to burst,
With ever a step most fleet.

Eyes like blue-blue violets,
I miss your loving light,
I miss your kiss, red rosebud lips,
And the clasp of the dainty finger tips
I sadly miss to-night.
Queenly head, crowned with the bonny brown hair,
Rosy face lit with the smile so rare,
Bright little presence—'twould happiness bring,
Even as flowers and birds do when spring
Warms all with her sunbeams bright.

Gone only one short week, I sighed;
And when she is olden grown,
Some one will claim her for his bride
Mayhap—or worse may still betide;
In the desolate grave alone—
My darling may sleep with snowy hands
Clasped o'er a heart whose restless sands
Are stilled—my bosom throbs with pain,
To press her to my heart again,
My pet, come home, come home!

Foppery Reproved.

Dean Swift was a great enemy to extravagance in dress. Of his mode of reproving this folly in the persons for whom he had any esteem, the following circumstance has been reported:

When George Faulkner, the printer, returned from London, where he had been soliciting subscriptions for his edition of the Dean's works, he went to pay his respects to him, dressed in a laced vest, a big wig and other fopperies. Swift received him with the same ceremony as if he had been an entire stranger. 'And pray, sir,' said he, 'what are your commands with me?' 'I thought it was my duty, sir,' replied George, 'to wait upon you immediately upon my arrival from London.' 'Pray, sir, who are you?' 'George Faulkner, the printer, sir.' 'You, George Faulkner, the printer. Why you are the most impudent, barefaced scoundrel of an impostor I ever met with. George Faulkner is a plain sober citizen, and would never trick himself out in lace and other fopperies; get you gone, you rascal, or I will immediately send you to the house of correction. Away went George as fast as he could, and having changed his dress, returned to the deanery, where he was received with the greatest cordiality. 'My friend George,' said the Dean, 'I am glad to see you return from London. Why, there has been an impudent fellow with me just now dressed in a lace vest, and he would fain pass himself off for you, but I soon sent him off with a flea in his ear.'

The American Girl.

Whoever wrote the following would do well to continue in similar strain. It is from an exchange paper:

It is the belief of certain well-meaning men, who were not born in Constantinople, that if the American girl were called on to meet a proportion of her expenses by her own labor, she would be publicly a greater blessing, and personally healthier, wiser, and happier. It is even believed that her outlay, instead of increasing, would diminish. Practiced in the mysteries of keeping accounts, aware by experience of the difficulty of obtaining money, she would be clever enough to save it. With something to do, she would put less mind, time and purse into the pursuit of pleasure. Mated at last with a poor man (so many are incorrigibly vicious that way!) she would share his burden rather than crush him with it. If all women now were thus, we would have no cause to cry, as we are sometimes tempted to do. Oh for the slow but cheap girl of thirty years since! Whether democracy is capable of some such self-saving miracle as we have indicated, remains to be seen.

War Incident.

In the work by John Estan Cooke, entitled "Wearing of the Grey," the following anecdote occurs, which may, perhaps, be appreciated under present circumstances:

In 1863, the enemy caught an old countryman near Madison C. H., and informed him that he must do one of two things—either take the oath of allegience to the United States Government or prepare to be buried a live. He declined taking the oath, when his captors deliberately proceeded in his presence to dig a grave, and when it was finished they led him to it, and said;

"Will you take the oath?"

"No!" responded the prisoner.

"You had better."

"I won't!"

"If you don't take the oath, you will be buried alive in the grave in the next five minutes!"

The old fellow approached nearer, looked with attention at the pit yawning before him and then turning round with his hands in his pockets, replied calmly:

"Well, go on with your d—d old funeral!"

The following important remark of Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, appears in his Report for 1866, page 345:

"The Caucasian variety of man presents the highest physical development of the human family; and as we depart either to the North or to the South of the latitude assumed as the origin of the human race in Asia, (about 40 degrees North,) we meet with a lower and lower type, until we encounter at the North the Esquimaux, and at the South the Bosjesman, (in South Africa,) and the Terra Fuegian, (near Cape Horn.)

The derivation of these varieties from the original stock is philosophically explained on the principle of the variety in the offspring of the same parents, and the better adaptation and chance of life of some of these to the new condition of existence in a more Northern or Southern latitude."

A French illustrated paper represents a gentleman seated by his fire reading a newspaper, while a visitor, an agent for a rival sheet, says to him, "Don't subscribe any more to that journal. It has only had three duels, while mine has had five, and is much more progressive than the one you have.

Victoria rules England, and yet has not the greatest of political powers—the ballot.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

WAKE COUNTY.

Court of Please & Quarter Sessions Feb'y Term, 1868.

John A. Moore *vs.* James V. Moore, Attachment.

In this cause, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident, *it is ordered* that advertisement be made in the North Carolinian, a newspaper published in Raleigh, for six weeks, for said defendant to appear and plead, or judgment will be entered according to law. J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

feb 28-oaw6w.

Major General Canby's Election Order.

HDQR'S SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT,
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 23, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 45.

The Constitutional Convention of the State of North Carolina, in conformity with the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, supplementary to the Act of March 2, 1867, "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States," having framed a constitution and civil government according to the provisions of the aforecited laws; and having by an ordinance adopted on the 17th day of March, 1868, provided that the said constitution shall be submitted "for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this Act [March 23, 1867, Section 4] at an election to be conducted by the officers appointed or to be appointed by the Commanding General as hereinbefore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days after the notice thereof to be given by the said convention" and having further provided, by the aforesaid ordinance that at the same time an election shall be held for Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly, and for all State and County officers who are to be elected by the people under this constitution, and further that in each Congressional District of the State an election shall be held for a member of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress. It is ordered:

First. That an election be held in the State of North Carolina, commencing on Tuesday, the 21st day of April; and ending on Thursday, the 23d day of April, 1868, at which all registered voters of said State may vote "For Constitution" or "Against Constitution," and also on the same ballot for the State and County officers and for members of the United States House of Representatives, as specified in the before cited ordinance.

Second. It shall be the duty of the Boards of Registration in North Carolina, commencing fourteen days prior to the election herein ordered, and giving reasonable public notice of the time and place thereof, to revise for a period of five days the registration lists; and upon being satisfied that any person not entitled thereto has been registered, to strike the name of such persons from the lists, and such persons shall not be entitled to vote. The Boards of Registration shall also, during the same period, add to such lists the names of all persons who at that time possess the qualifications required by said Acts, who have not already been registered.

Third. In deciding who are to be stricken from or added to the registration lists, the Boards will be guided by the law of March 2, 1867, and the laws supplementary thereto, and their attention is specially directed to the supplementary act of July 19, 1867.

Fourth. Any duly registered voter of this State who may have removed from the county in which he was registered, shall be entitled to vote in the county to which he has removed and resided for the ten days next preceding this election, upon presentation of a certificate of registration from the county in which he was originally registered, or upon his affidavit or other satisfactory evidence that he was so registered, and that he has not voted at this election. It shall be the duty of Registrars, upon the application of any duly registered voter who has removed or is about to remove from the precinct in which he was originally registered, to furnish him a certificate that he was so registered, and to note the fact in the registration books of the precinct. In default of the certificate, the affidavit of the voter must set forth the county and precinct in which he was originally registered, and the length of time he has resided in the county in which he desires to vote. In doubtful cases the Registrars or Inspectors of election shall require such additional evidence as may be necessary to satisfy them that the applicant is legally entitled to vote. Blank forms for the certificates and for the affidavits herein required, will be furnished the Registrars and the Inspectors of election, and when used will be attached to the ballots cast by such voters and will be transmitted to District Headquarters with the returns required by law.

Fifth. The said election will be held in each county at such places as may hereafter be designated, under the superintendence of the Boards of Registration as provided by law, and in accordance with instructions hereafter to be given to said boards in conformity with the Acts of Congress and as far as may be with the laws of North Carolina.

Sixth. The polls shall be opened at such voting places at six o'clock in the forenoon, and closed at six o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and shall be kept open during these hours without intermission or adjournment.

Seventh. All judges and clerks employed in conducting said election shall, before commencing to hold the same, be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall also take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by law for officers of the United States.

Eighth. No member of the Board of Registration, who is a candidate for election to any office to be filled at this election, shall serve as a Judge or Inspector of Election in any precinct which he seeks to represent.

Ninth. The Sheriff and other peace officers of each county are required to be present during the whole time that the polls are kept open, and until the election is completed; and will be made responsible that there shall be no interference with Judges of Election, or other interruption of good order. If there should be more than one polling place in any county, the Sheriff of the county is empowered and directed to make such assignment of his deputies, and other peace officers, to the other polling places, as may in his judgment best subserve the purposes of quiet and order; and he is further required to report these arrangements in advance to the Commander of the Military Post in which his county is situated.

Tenth. Violence, or threats of violence, or of discharge from employment, or other oppressive means to prevent any person from registering or exercise his right of voting, is positively prohibited; and any such attempts will be reported by the Registrars or Judges of Elections to the Post Commander, and will cause the arrest and trial of the offenders by military authority. The exhibition or carrying of deadly weapons in violation to General Orders No. 10, of 1867, at or in the vicinity of any polling places during the election herein ordered, will be regarded and treated as an additional offence.

Eleventh. All bar-rooms, saloons, and other places for the sale of liquors by retail, will be closed from six o'clock of the evening of the 20th of April, until six o'clock of the morning of the 24th of April, 1868, and during this time the sale of all intoxicating liquors at or near any polling place is prohibited. The police officers of cities and towns, and the Sheriffs and other peace officers of counties, will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of this prohibition, and will promptly arrest and hold for trial all persons who may transgress it.

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Twelfth. Military interference with elections, "unless it shall be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States, or to keep the peace at the polls," is prohibited by the Act of Congress approved February 25, 1865, and no soldiers will be allowed to appear at any polling place, unless as citizens of the State they are qualified and are registered as voters, and then only for the purpose of voting; but the commanders of posts will keep their troops well in hand on the days of election, and will be prepared to act promptly if the civil authorities are unable to preserve the peace.

Thirteenth. The returns required by law to be made to the Commander of the District of the results of this election, will be rendered by the Boards of Registration of the several registration precincts through the Commanders of the Military Posts in which their precincts are situated, and in accordance with the detailed instructions hereafter to be given.

Fourteenth. The State officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Governor.
2. Lieutenant Governor.
3. Secretary of State.
4. Auditor.
5. Treasurer.
6. Superintendent of Public Works.
7. Superintendent of Public Instruction.
8. Attorney General.
9. One Chief Justice and four Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State.
10. One Judge of the Superior Court for each of the following Judicial Districts:

First District—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Bertie.

Second District—Tyrrel, Hyde, Washington, Beaufort, Martin, Pitt, Edgecombe.

Third District—Craven, Carteret, Jones, Onslow, Greene, Lenoir, Wayne, Wilson.

Fourth District—Brunswick, New Hanover, Duplin, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Robeson.

Fifth District—Cumberland, Harnett, Moore, Richmond, Anson, Montgomery, Stanly, Union.

Sixth District—Northampton, Warren, Halifax, Wake, Nash, Franklin, Johnston, Granville.

Seventh District—Person, Orange, Chatham, Randolph, Guilford, Alamance, Caswell, Rockingham.

Eighth District—Stokes, Forsythe, Davidson, Rowan, Davie, Yadkin, Surry.

Ninth District—Catawba, Cabarrus, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, Gaston, Cleaveland, Rutherford, Polk.

Tenth District—Iredell, Burke, Caldwell, Wilkes, Alexander, McDowel.

Eleventh District—Alleghany, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, Yancey, Madison, Buncombe.

Twelfth District—Henderson, Transylvania, Haywood, Macon, Jackson, Clay, Cherokee.

The Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, and the Judges of the Superior Courts, to be elected by the qualified electors of the State voting at large throughout the State.

11. One Solicitor for each Judicial District, to be elected by the qualified electors thereof.
12. Members of the General Assembly, as follows:

First District—Perquimans, Chowan, Pasquotank, Currituck, Gates and Camden, shall elect two Senators.

Second District—Martin, Washington and Tyrrell shall elect one senator.

Third District—Beaufort and Hyde shall elect one senator.

Fourth District—Northampton shall elect one senator.

Fifth District—Bertie and Hertford shall elect one senator.

Sixth District—Halifax shall elect one senator.

Seventh District—Edgecombe shall elect one senator.

Eighth District—Pitt shall elect one senator.

Ninth District—Nash and Wilson shall elect one senator.

Tenth District—Craven and Carteret shall elect two senators.

Eleventh District—Jones and Lenoir shall elect one senator.

Twelfth District—Duplin and Onslow shall elect one senator.

Thirteenth District—Brunswick and New Hanover shall elect two senators.

Fourteenth District—Bladen and Columbus shall elect one senator.

Fifteenth District—Robeson shall elect one senator.

Sixteenth District—Cumberland, Harnett and Sampson shall elect two senators.

Seventeenth District—Johnston shall elect one senator.

Eighteenth District—Greene and Wayne shall elect one senator.

Nineteenth District—Franklin and Wake shall elect two senators.

Twentieth District—Warren shall elect one senator.

Twenty-first District—Granville and Person shall elect two senators.

Twenty-second District—Orange shall elect one senator.

Twenty-third District—Chatham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fourth District—Caswell shall elect one senator.

Twenty-fifth District—Rockingham shall elect one senator.

Twenty-sixth District—Alamance and Guilford shall elect two senators.

Twenty-seventh District—Randolph and Montgomery shall elect one senator.

Twenty-eighth District—Moore and Richmond shall elect one senator.

Twenty-ninth District—Anson and Union shall elect one senator.

Thirtieth District—Mecklenburg shall elect one senator.

Thirty-first District—Cabarrus and Stanly shall elect one Senator.

Thirty-second District—Davie and Rowan shall elect one senator.

Thirty-third District—Davidson shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fourth District—Forsythe and Stokes shall elect one senator.

Thirty-fifth District—Surry and Yadkin shall elect one senator.

Thirty-sixth District—Alexander and Iredell shall elect one senator.

Thirty-seventh District—Catawba, Gaston and Lincoln shall elect one senator.

Thirty-eighth District—Cleveland, Polk and Rutherford shall elect one senator.

Thirty-night District—Alleghany, Ashe and Wilkes shall elect one senator.

Fortieth District—Buncombe, Henderson and Transylvania shall elect one senator.

Forty-first District—Burke, Caldwell and Watauga shall elect one senator.

Forty-second District—Madison, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancy shall elect one senator.

Forty-third District—Clay, Cherokee, Haywood, Jackson and Macon shall elect one senator.

The county of Wake shall elect four members; the counties of Craven, Granville, Halifax and New Hanover shall elect three members each; the counties of Caswell, Chatham, Cumberland, Davidson, Duplin, Edgecombe, Guilford, Iredell, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Orange, Pitt, Randolph, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Warren and Wayne shall elect two members each; the counties of Alamance, Alexander, Alleghany, Anson, Ashe, Beaufort, Bertie, Bladen, Brunswick, Burke, Cabarrus, Caldwell, Camden, Clay, Carteret, Catawba, Cherokee, Chowan, Cleaveland, Columbus, Currituck, Davie, Forsythe, Gaston, Gates, Green, Harnett, Henderson, Haywood, Hertford, Hyde, Jackson, Jones, Lenoir, Lincoln, Macon, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Mitchell, Montgomery, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Person, Polk, Richmond, Rutherford, Sampson, Stanley, Stokes, Surry, Transylvania, Tyrrell, Union, Washington, Watauga, Wilkes, Wilson, Yadkin and Yancey shall elect one member each.

Fifteenth. The county officers to be voted for at this election are:

1. Sheriff.
2. Coroner.
3. Treasurer.
4. County Clerk of Superior Court.
5. Register of Deeds.
6. Surveyor.
7. Five Commissioners.

To be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties.

Sixteenth. The First Congressional District is composed of the counties of Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Northampton, Halifax, Martin, Bertie, Washington, Tyrrell, Hyde and Beaufort; the Second District of the counties of Pitt, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Greene, Edgecombe, Wilson, Onslow, Carteret and Duplin; the Third District of the counties of New Hanover, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Sampson, Cumberland, Robeson, Richmond, Harnett, Moore, Montgomery and Anson; the Fourth District of the counties of Wake, Franklin, Warren, Granville, Nash, Johnston and Chatham; the Fifth District of counties of Stanly, Alamance, Randolph, Guilford, Rockingham, Davidson, Forsythe, Stokes, Surry, Person and Caswell; the Sixth District of the counties of Rowan, Cabarrus, Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Catawba, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes and Alexander; the Seventh District of the counties of Ashe, Alleghany, Watauga, Yancy, Mitchell, McDowell, Burke, Caldwell, Rutherford, Cleveland, Polk, Henderson, Transylvania, Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Cherokee, and Clay; in each of which Districts, one person will be elected as Representative to the Congress of the United States by the qualified electors of the District.

By command of
Bvt. Maj. Gen. ED. R. S. CANBY,
LOUIS V. CAZIARC,
Aide-de-Camp, A. A. A. G.

NORFOLK.

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

Clothiers, have removed to their new store in the Atlantic Block, Main street, Norfolk, Va.
to April 17.

W. R. HUDGINS,

Importer and Dealer in English, German and American Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Pistols, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Nails, Spikes, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, House-Furnishing and Builders' Hardware.

Agent for the sale of Circular, Cross-Cut and Pit Saws, Machine Belting and Packing.

Also for the best Edge Tool Factory in the country.

No. 11 MARKET SQUARE, Norfolk, Va.
to Aug. 21

TO THE MERCHANTS OF NORTH CAROLINA. We have completed our Stock of China, Glass and Queensware for the Fall Trade, and are now ready to offer inducements to the Merchants of North Carolina to buy their supplies in Norfolk. We are prepared to sell as low as similar goods can be bought in any market North of us, thereby saving the cost of freight, and avoiding the risk of breakage by frequent handling. We invite the trade to call and see us.

MARTIN & ROGERS,
Importers and Dealers in China, Glass and Queensware, No. 37 Market Square, Norfolk, Va.
tf

FURNITURE,

CARPETINGS, PAPER-HANGINGS,

CHAIRS, BEDDING,

OIL CLOTH, MATTINGS, RUGS,

WINDOW SHADES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,

S. A. STEVENS,

JOHNSON'S HALL,

MAIN STREET, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

We call special attention to our Fine Stock of

PAPER-HANGINGS,

CORNICES AND CURTAIN GOODS.

Our stock of the above goods is one of the most

COMPLETE AND EXTENSIVE

South of New York. It embraces all grades and the most

RECENT STYLES.

Our prices are as low as can be purchased North, and we most respectfully solicit a call. We hold out extra inducements to Country Merchants, and we can fill orders on the most accommodating terms.

OUR CARPET AND OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT

is on the lower floor—our store being 30 feet wide and 175 feet deep, and our stock comprises all grades of goods in this line, from the very cheapest Domestic to the very finest Brussels or Velvet Carpeting. We can offer especial inducements to Merchants—we will sell Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., as low as any house in the country. We have our goods manufactured especially for us with particular regard to the style and quality best suited to our trade.

Our stock of

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTH

is the finest in this State. We have constantly on hand all widths, from 18 inches wide to 24 feet wide.

OUR FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS

are on the second floor. Our main room is the Hall, which is the handsomest and largest exhibition room in the South. It is 150 feet long by 60 feet wide. There we display the greatest variety of Household Furniture to be found South of Philadelphia, and we guarantee to compete in price, style and quality of work with any house in the country.

We call especial notice to our

PAPER-HANGING AND WINDOW SHADE DEPARTMENT.

We are constantly in receipt of all the west designs of both Foreign and Domestic Papers.

BORDERS AND FIRE SCREENS, SHADES,

constantly on hand and made to order.

Our facilities for business are unsurpassed by any house, either North or South, and we invite the attention of housekeepers and the trade to our establishment, as we feel confident they will not fail to satisfy themselves that the above goods can be purchased on as favorable terms as at the North. Very Respectfully,

S. A. STEVENS,
Johnson's Hall, Main St., Norfolk, Va.
to July 24.

NORFOLK STEAM REFINED CANDY Manufactory. Established 1837.

C. Jordan & Son, Wholesale Confectioners.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, Segars, &c., and proprietors of Jordan's Vegetable Cough Candy.

Store, 77 E. Main st., Factory, 58 S. Church street, Norfolk, Va. to Oct 5

ESTABLISHED 1847.

C. F. Greenwood & Bro., Watchmakers and Jewellers. Dealers in Fine Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Pearl and other Rich Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Spectacles, Clocks and Fancy Goods,

No 27 Main Street, Norfolk, Va.

N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by the most skillful workmen, and warranted.

C. F. GREENWOOD,
to Aug 25 FRED. GREENWOOD.

PETERSBURG.

COCKADE MARBLE AND GRANITE Works, Sycamore Street, (opposite Geo. Peace,) Petersburg, Va.

The undersigned would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received from the people of North Carolina, and would respectfully inform them that he has constantly on hand a varied assortment of Grave Stones, of finest material and workmanship, at low prices.

Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Also deals in Iron and Wire Railings.

☞ A deduction of 10 per cent. on grave stones for Confederate soldiers.

to May 1 CHAS. M. WALSH.

B. D. EVANS, (successor to Evans & Godwin) Manufacturer of Tin Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, of the most approved patterns. I have just returned from the foundaries, where I selected my Stoves in person, and from a long experience in the business, flatter myself that I can give satisfaction. In a few days I shall have a new Stove, and the best ever offered in this market.

The Great Doty Washing Machine is still the wonder and admiration of all. Send your orders early.

Persons indebted to the late firm must settle, as much longer indulgence cannot be given.

jan 30 tf D. D. EVANS.

TODD, PUGH & CO.,

General Grocers & Commission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.

Cotton Planters furnished with Bagging and Rope on liberal terms, payable out of the cotton crop.

We are agents for the celebrated Arrow Tie and Painted Iron Band, for baling cotton.

Twenty tons on hand, ready for delivery.

We are also agents for Woolston's Ammoniated Bone Phosphate of Lime.

Bagging and Rope of the best quality always on hand. tf

UPHOLSTERY GOODS. The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of the public to his large and well assorted stock of House Furnishing Goods, such as Carpets, Rugs and Mats, Floor and Table Oil Cloths, Window Shades, Curtain Goods, Lace Curtains, Gimps and Tassels, Window Cornices, and Curtain Bands. Hair and Shuck Mattresses always on hand and made to order. Rooms papered at the shortest notice.

Our prices are as low as can be purchased at the North, and we most respectfully solicit a call.

J. M. WHITEHURST,
63 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.,
to Oct 16 Opposite the Court House.

HENRY T. ALLEY,

Confectioner, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fruits, Fancy Goods, Cigars, Toys, &c., 133 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Weddings and Parties furnished in the most approved style. to sep 14.

C. C. VINCENT,

Coppersmith, Tin and Sheet Iron Manufacturer, Plumming, Roofing, &c. Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Heaters and House Furnishing Goods, No. 20, Old Street, Petersburg, Va.
to Sept 14

HAS. E. ELLINGTON,

Upholsterer and Paper-Hanger, Manufacturer and Dealer in Paper-Hangings, Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods, Cornices, Shades, Mattresses, Tassels, Loops, Gimps, Bands, Pins, &c., No. 21½ Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.
to sept 14.

OSBORNE, PATTERSON & CO.,

Grocers and Commission Merchants, 103 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

R. C. OSBORNE,
J. R. PATTERSON,
to Sept 14 L. E. STAINBACK.

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE.

JORDAN & CARR, (successors to Geo. B. Jones,) Corner Sycamore and Washington streets, Petersburg, Va., have the pleasure to announce to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina the reception of one of the largest and most complete stocks of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-stuffs, Window Glass, Garden, Yard and Field Seeds, Surgical and Dental Instruments, Brushes, Combs, Perfumery, Toilet Soaps, &c., to be found in the Southern States. Their entire stock was purchased from first hands for Cash, and they feel confident they can offer superior inducements to the trade.

Merchants, Physicians and others are cordially invited to call and examine their goods and prices.

WALTER B. JORDAN,
to May 1 JOSEPH CARR.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HUGH MACNAIR,

With Phillips and Maitland, General Commission Merchants, 26 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Maryland.

B. F. PHILLIPS. BURGUINE MAITLAND

Refer to Ex Gov. H. T. Clark, Tarboro', N. C. J. J. B. Pender, Esq., Tarboro', N. C.; Dr. Thos D. Hogg, Raleigh, N. C.···· to may 29.

SELECT MALE SCHOOL,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

The Sixth Session of this School will commence January 16th, 1868, and continue twenty weeks.

TUITION.

Classics,	$25 00
Elementary Branches,	20 00
Board, (including everything except lights and towels,)	80 00

TERMS: One half in advance, the remainder at the close of the Session.

No deduction made except in cases of protracted sickness.

Pupils are requested to be present at the commencement of the Session.

Location healthy; neighborhood pleasant.

☞ Pupils will be met at Littleton Depot, if requested. Address,

JOHN GRAHAM, Principal,
Or, Rev. C. M. COOK,
to July 1. Warrenton, N. C.

J. D. GALE,

Importer and Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, Wagon Material, Iron, &c.

No. 17 EAST SIDE MARKET SQUARE,
NORFOLK, VA.

Having purchased of Messrs. E. J. GRIFFITH & CO., their entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., and adding thereto by recent purchases from first hands, I beg leave to inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now prepared to fill their order on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city, and solicit a share of their patronage.

☞ GIVE ME A CALL.

J. D. GALE,
No. 17 East Side Market Square,
Sign of the Pad-Lock, Norfolk, Va.

The undersigned have this day sold to Mr. Jas. D. Gale, their stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., at No. 17 East Side Market Square. In retiring from the retail trade, they return hearty thanks to their friends for the substantial evidences of their good will, and ask for their successor the same kind consideration and regard.

E. J. GRIFFITH & CO.
to Aug. 24.

NEW YORK.

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Wilmington, N. C.

E. MURRAY, Wilmington. J. T. MURRAY, N. Y.
to jan 2.

BENJAMIN ROBINSON,
(Late of North Carolina.)
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 37
Nassau Street, New York.

Associated with Roger A. Pryor, Esq., formerly of Virginia, will attend thoroughly and promptly to all business committed to his management.
to Aug. 24.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,
24 EXCHANGE PLACE,
New York.
to Sept. 28.

HATCH, ESTES, & CO.,

General Commission Merchants, No. 132 Front Street, Corner of Pine, New York.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and Naval Stores solicited.

Usual advances made and all orders promptly executed.

O. C. HATCH, New York. L. G. ESTES, Wilmington, N. C. M. F. HATCH, New York
to Sept. 7.

J. T. MURRAY & CO.

Commission Merchants, No. 188
Front Street, New York.
J. T. MURRAY, N. Y. E. MURRAY, N. C.
to Jan. 2.

PAINTS FOR FARMERS AND OTHERS. The Grafton Mineral Paint Co., are now manufacturing the Best, Cheapest and most Durable Paint in use; two coats well put on, mixed with pure Linseed Oil, will last 10 or 15 years; it is of a right brown or beautiful chocolate color, and can be changed to green, lead, stone, drab, olive or cream, to suit the taste of the consumer. It is valuable for Houses, Barns, Fences, Carriage and Carmakers, Pails and Wooden-ware, Agricultural Implements, Canal Boats, Vessels and Ships' Bottoms, Canvas, Metal and Shingle Roofs, (it being Fire and Water proof.) Floor Oil Cloths, [one Manufacturer having used 5000 lbs. the past year,] and as a paint for any purpose is unsurpassed for body, durability, elasticity, and adhesiveness. Price $6 per bbl. of 300 lbs., which will supply a farmer for years to come. Warranted in all cases as above. Send for a circular which gives full particulars. None genuine unless branded in a trade mark Grafton Mineral Paint. Address

DANIEL BIDWELL,
to May 9 254 Pearl Street, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

J. T. MORRIS,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture of all descriptions; Raymond's Metalic Cases, and wooden coffins of all kinds always on hand.—No. 127, Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va.

Branch House at Raleigh, N. C.
to April 17

GOLD PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.

Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Md., Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

Office Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7 Eutaw Street.
Ware-room No. 350 W. Baltimore Street.
Factory corner Eutaw and West Streets.
to nov 27.

FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1854

The Practical Business College for Young Men, Corner of Baltimore and Charles Streets, Baltimore, Md., the most extensive and the leading Business College of Baltimore.

Now is the time for Young Men to Prepare themselves for Business. Daily Lectures. All interested are respectfully invited to call at the College and examine our Superior Facilities.

For terms of Tuition and full particulars, write for our large Illustrated College Journal, which will be sent by return mail, free of charge, with samples of money, Commercial and Business Papers, and beautiful specimens of Spencerian Penmanship.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Principal,
to May 1 Baltimore, Md.

T. J. JOHNSON, JR., OF N. C., with
NASCIMENTO & SCOTT

Manufacturers of Fine Felt Hats, and wholesale dealers in Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c., No. 450 Broadway, New York, between Howard and Grand streets. Factory, 8 Burnett street, Newark, N. J. Feb25-3m

TOBACCO! CIGARS!! PIPES!!!

WAREHOUSE OF

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF CIGARS.

Wholesale Dealers in all kinds of

CHEWING TOBACCO, SMOKING TOBACCO,

LORILLARD'S, MACABOY,

AND

SCOTCH SNUFFS

AT NEW YORK PRICES.

Importers of all kinds of

PIPES AND SMOKERS' ARTICLES.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing.

We keep the LARGEST STOCK in our line South.

We offer to sell all Goods at the very lowest prices.

Satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale.

Our facilities in buying our Goods enable us to compete with any house in the United States.

For further information, call at

HAMBURGER BROTHERS,

UNDER MECHANIC'S HALL,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.
January 30-tf.

1852 AT THE OLD STAND. 1852

ESTABLISHED IN 1852.

WE have now on hand, and are constantly manufacturing some of the best Buggies, with and without tops; Rockaways, two and four seats; Wagons, spring and plantation, that were ever exhibited in North Carolina, and respectfully solicit a call from all who may design purchasing anything in our line, before they have made a selection.

We are constantly manufacturing of superior material, also, Harness, of every description required in this section of country, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices, and guaranteed to be as represented by the undersigned, at the old Established Shops, on Nash Street.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance from our old friends, and request a trial from those who have not proved us.

Prices reduced to suit the times. Orders solicited. Very respectfully,

PARKER, MURRAY & CO.
Wilson, N. C., June 19th, 1867, tf.